JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE SOVEREIGN, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.

VOL. LXII. No. 3,199. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882. PRICE 5D. BY POST 5½D.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS' NEW BOOKS.

THE LAND of KHEMI. By Laurence OLIPHANT, Author of "The Land of Gilead," "Piccadilly," &c. Post 8vo, with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

"We lay down the book with the rare feeling of regret that we have finished it so soon. It is that most delightful of volumes—a perfectly fresh book of travel about a country which one might suppose to have been written about over and over again by traveller after traveller till there remained nothing more to say."—Saturday Review.

"The interest of the book is of the most varied kind; and Mr. Oliphant writes now, as ever, with a literary charm of which very few authors besides himself have the secret."—World.

"Mr. Oliphant's book is an extremely interesting one."—St. James's Gazette.

RECAPTURED RHYMES. Being a Batch of Political and other Fugitives arrested and brought to Book. By H. D. TRAILL. Crown 8vo, 5s.

Foreign Classics for English Readers.

SCHILLER. By James Sime, M.A., Author of "Lessing: his Life and Writings." Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

"The volume on Schiller could hardly have been intrusted to a more competent and appreciative writer than Mr. Sime. Mr. Sime's work is full of interest, both in immediate reference to the subject of his sketch and in the side-issues which arise naturally in the course of the volume."—Saturday Review.

LITTLE COMEDIES: Old and New. By JULIAN STURGIS, Author of "John-a-Dreams," "An Accomplished Gentleman," &c. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

"A very clever and charming book."—Truth.

"Delicate and charming 'Little Comedies.'"—Pall Mall Gazette.

"There is a graceful play of fancy, a delicacy of touch, a refinement of humour, in these 'Little Comedies,' which make them very acceptable to those who are capable of appreciating such attractions."—John Bull.

"Mr. Sturgis has added some comedies to the first exquisite series, and we have a fairly sized volume. . . . . To read the book gives two hours of quiet happiness."—Vanity Fair.

THE SCOT ABROAD. By John Hill BURTON, D.C.L., Author of "The History of Scotland," "The Book-Hunter," &c. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

"Will be welcomed by all Scotsmen, and by all who desire to know anything of Scottish literature and prowess."—Scotsman.

Cheap Edition, price Six Shillings.

THE STORY of MY LIFE. By the late Colonel MEADOWS TAYLOR, Author of "Confessions of a Thug," "Tara, a Mahratta Tale," &c. Edited by his DAUGHTER. With Preface by HENRY REEVE, C.B. Fourth and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, with Coloured Frontispiece, 6s.

"The autobiography has the interest of an exciting romance, while it abounds in information, and exhilarates like a tonic our entire moral nature, and gives us faith in the moral sympathies of humanity. It is a book for young men to read and study, if they would know the secret of success in life."—British Quarterly Review.

"The career of Colonel Meadows Taylor was almost as romantic as one of his own novels, and a great charm is imparted to the work by the very natural manner in which the whole of his most useful and eventful life is given."—Vanity Fair.

Third and Cheaper Edition.

AT HOME in FIJI. By C. F. Gordon CUMMING. Post 8vo, with Illustration and a Map. 7s. 6d.

"Beautiful and enchanting."—Daily Telegraph.

"Anything more pleasant, amusing, and magnificently descriptive of places and people than this work has seldom been written about any place, much less of Fiji."—The World.

NEW NOVELS.—AT ALL LIBRARIES.

THE FIXED PERIOD. By Anthony TROLLOPE. (Originally published in "Blackwood's Magazine.") Two Vols., fcap. 8vo, 12s.

MORE THAN KIN. A Novel. By M. P. One Vol., crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

New and Cheaper Edition.

BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR. A Novel. By E. D. GERARD. New Edition, complete in One Vol., crown 8vo, 6s.

"The characters are skilfully drawn; the pictures of life and manners are so vivid that no reader will be inclined to put down the book when he has once begun it. . . . 'Beggar my Neighbour' is an eminently readable book."—Spectator.

"'Beggar my Neighbour' can be most cordially praised. The two clever ladies who write under the name of 'E. D. Gerard' made a decided success with 'Reata,' a book which many people held, not without some reason, to be the best novel of its season. But their new book is really much better than 'Reata.'"—Athenæum.

"It is always clear, crisp, and effective."—St. James's Gazette.

"It is rare indeed to meet with a novel of such entirely fresh and unflagging interest, and so absolutely free from all the faults with which contemporary fiction is too justly charged."—Graphic.

REATA: WHAT'S IN A NAME. By the Same. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of THOMAS ALLEN. By the Author of "Post Mortem." Three Vols., post 8vo, 25s. 6d.

BUSH-LIFE in QUEENSLAND; or, John West's Colonial Experiences. By A. C. GRANT. New Edition, complete in One Vol., crown 8vo, 6s.

"It is remarkably entertaining and lively, abounding with sketches of manner and character that have all the look of truth and fidelity to fact. Both light and shade are given.... In short, this is one of the best books of the kind that we have seen."—Spectator.

"The most lifelike delineation of pastoral, or, as the author terms it, bush-life, which has been published."—Athenæum.

"Mr. A. C. Grant gives some of the best and most characteristic pen-and-ink drawings of Colonial doings in the bush and at the diggings that have yet appeared."—Home News.

"The book is full of stirring episodes and adventures, and the story moves briskly along."—Standard.

"It is a well-written series of vivid, graphic, and faithful sketches of bush-life in the colony of Queensland....He has the command of an animated and sparkling literary style, and he carries the reader with interest through all the incidents and labours and vicissitudes of Australian squatting life, without ceasing for a moment to thoroughly engage and gratify his attention. We know of no book which so thoroughly describes the life of a squatter in all its aspects."—Australasian.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS,
Edinburgh and London.

Now ready, Vols. I. and II., imperial 8vo, cloth, 25s. each, or half morocco, 31s. 6d. each,

OGILVIE'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

New Edition, revised and largely augmented.

Edited by CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A.

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE THREE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS.

***** The Third Volume will be published on the 1st of July, and the Fourth Volume, completing the Work, on the 1st of November.**

Fully Detailed Prospectus, with Specimen Pages, may be had from the Booksellers, or will be sent, post free, by the Publishers on application.

London: BLACKIE and SON, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

OFFICES: 1 AND 2, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

CHAIRMAN—THE ARCHDEACON OF WESTMINSTER.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—ROBERT FEW, ESQ.

TOTAL FUNDS £2,879,344

The Directors feel that, at a time when, owing to keen competition, large sums are paid to Agents by many Life Assurance Companies for obtaining new business, it cannot be made too widely known that this Society has never employed Agents, nor allowed Commission for the introduction of new Assurances. For £5 3s. 8d., out of every £100 received for premiums—which is very little more than the most moderate allowance paid by other offices for Commission alone—the whole business of this Society is conducted, its Assets invested, its claims paid, and all its transactions carried on. The Clergy and their connections by kindred or by marriage, who are also eligible to become Members, are therefore earnestly advised to apply on all matters of Assurance direct to the Society's Office, or to instruct others who act for them to do so on their account.

BONUS.—The sum of £437,347 was distributed, at the Tenth Quinquennial Division of Profits, among 7,882 Policies. Of these, 1,070 are now, by means of Bonus, not only altogether free from the payment of annual premiums—which from the first, were less than those charged by the great majority of life assurance offices—but have, in almost every case, additions made to the sums originally assured by them.

STEWART HELDER, Actuary.
MATTHEW HODGSON, Secretary.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."
Now ready, in 1 vol., crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

Plain Speaking. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

POPULAR NEW NOVELS.

NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES.

Dorothy's Venture. By Mary Cecil Hay, Author of "Old Myddelton's Money," &c. 3 vols.

It is no Wonder: a Story of Bohemian Life. By J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY. 3 vols.

Gehenna; or, Havens of Unrest. By the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD, Author of "In Her Majesty's Keeping," &c. 3 vols.

Thistledown Lodge. By M. A. Paull, Author of "Tim's Troubles," &c. 3 vols.

The Question of Cain. By Mrs. Cashel HOEY, Author of "A Golden Sorrow," &c. 3 vols.

Third and Cheap Edition of Sophy; or, the Adventures of a Savage. By VIOLET FANE. 1 vol., 6s.

HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NOW READY.

OF THE IMITATION OF CHRIST

Four Books.

REVISED TRANSLATION
IN VARIOUS EDITIONS.

I.

THE PARCHMENT LIBRARY EDITION, choicely printed on hand-made paper, with a miniature frontispiece on India paper, from a design by W. B. RICHMOND. Limp parchment antique, price 6s.; vellum, 7s. 6d.

II.

THE RED LINE EDITION. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, red edges, price 2s. 6d.; and in various extra bindings.

III.

THE CABINET EDITION. Small 8vo, cloth, red edges, price 1s. 6d.; and in various extra bindings.

IV.

THE MINIATURE EDITION. 32mo, cloth, red edges, price 1s.; and in various extra bindings.

London: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, and CO.,
1, PATERNOSTER-SQUARE.

Ready Early in March, gratis, and post-free.

A CATALOGUE of the LIBRARY of the late Rev. W. M. HUTTON, M.A., Vicar of Bungarton. Comprising works by Manning, Newman, Pusey, Carter, Neale, Dean Stanley, Stopford Brooke, &c. Poems by Morris Swinburne, Rossetti, Browning, &c.; a set of Scribner, 22 vols.; Carlyle, 34 vols.; and many other valuable modern works of Science, Travels, and Literature.

Now on sale by WITHERS and FOWLER, 25, 29, and 31, Loseby-lane Leicester.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

City Branch: Mansion House-buildings, E.C.

CHAIRMAN—Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

ELEVENTH BONUS MEETING, 1882.

The Report presented at a Meeting, held on the 5th January last, showed that on the rigorous basis of the Institute of Actuaries' H^m Table of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest and net premiums,

The calculated liability was	£1,970,019
To which further Reserves were added of ..	116, 684
Making the Total Reserves	2,086,703
And the Assurance Fund being	2,433,397
The Net Surplus was	£346,694

Of this sum, £345,000 was divided—an amount larger by £45,000 than any previously distributed, and producing the highest ratio of profit ever declared by the Society—viz, a

CASH BONUS OF 32 PER CENT.

on the Premiums of the Five Years.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.

The Next Division of Profits will be in January, 1887. New policies effected before the end of June next will then rank for Five full Years' Bonus, and so obtain one year's additional share of profits.

The Report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

GEO. CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.
B. NEWBATT, Assistant Actuary.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK. — Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.

The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the Collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

31st March, 1880.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Four Millions.

HOW to PURCHASE a HOUSE for TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.

HOW to PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

Now Ready, Vols. I., II., III., and IV., price 7s. 6d. each, of

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Each containing nearly

200 ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS AND STEEL FRONTISPIECE.

"The beautiful work which Messrs. Cassell and Co. are publishing under the title of 'Our Own Country' appeals to a very wide circle of readers. To those who have visited the places and scenes described and pictured, it must be a pleasure to turn over the leaves of this richly illustrated work, and by its aid revive old impressions hidden away in the corners of the memory; while those who are ignorant of the beauties of their native land, and find it impracticable to make personal acquaintance with them, could not go to a better source to have the defect in their education supplied. The treatment is full and comprehensive, embracing architecture, scenery, history, and antiquities, industry and art, physical geography, and natural history. The work is creditable to author, draughtsman, and engraver."—Times.

CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN, and CO.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

JAMES NISBET AND CO.'S NEW AND RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS SUITED FOR THE SEASON OF LENT.

FOUNDATION TRUTHS. Lectures on Romans vii. 33, 34. Preached in Portman Chapel during Lent, 1875. By the Rev. J. W. REEVE, M.A., Canon of Bristol. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

THE DEATH of SELF the LIFE of SERVICE. Lectures preached in Portman Chapel during Lent, 1872. By the Same. Small crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

LECTURES on HOSEA XIV., Preached in Portman Chapel during Lent, 1869. By the Same. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

THAT DAY. Lectures on Isaiah xii., preached in Portman Chapel during Lent 1868. By the Same. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

THE TITLES of JEHOVAH. Lectures preached in Portman Chapel during Lent, 1858. By the Same. Crown 8vo, 5s. cloth.

DOCTRINES and PRACTICE. Lectures preached in Portman Chapel. By the Same. Crown 8vo, 5s. cloth.

FAMILY PRAYERS for a MONTH. Small crown 8vo. By the Same. 3s. 6d. cloth.

STRONG and FREE. A Book for Young Men. By the Rev. GEORGE EVEREARD, M.A., Author of "Day by Day," &c. With a recommendatory letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury. 16mo, limp cloth, 1s.; boards, 1s. 6d.

"This is the best book of the kind, so far as we know."—Churchman.

NOT YOUR OWN; or, Counsels to Young Christians. By the Same. 18mo, cloth, 1s.

BENEATH the CROSS: Counsels, Meditations, and Prayers for Communicants. By the Same. 18mo, cloth, 1s.

SAFE and HAPPY. Words of Help and Encouragement to Young Women. With Prayers for Daily Use. By the Same. 18mo, cloth, 1s.

LITTLE FOXES: and How to Catch Them. By the Same. 18mo, cloth, 1s.

THE HOLY TABLE. A Guide to the Lord's Supper. By the Same. 64pp., tinted cover, 4d. sewed; 6d. cloth.

CONFIRMATION: What Does It Profit? By the Same. Crown 8vo, paper, 1d.

AFTER CONFIRMATION: How Shall I Live? Words of Counsel to those newly Confirmed. By the Same. Crown 8vo, paper, 1d.

MY KING; or, Daily Thoughts for the King's Children. By the late FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL. 16mo, 1s. cloth; 2s. roan.

THE ROYAL INVITATION; or, Daily Thoughts on Coming to Christ. By the Same. 1s. cloth; 2s. roan.

KEPT for the MASTER'S USE. By the Same. 16mo, 1s. cloth; 2s. roan.

London: JAMES NISBET and CO., 21, Berners-street, W.

NOVELS AT ALL LIBRARIES.

OWLET ASH. By MONICA. 3 vols.

BALDEARG O'DONNELL. By Hon. ALBERT CANNING. 2 vols.

AURELIA. By GRENVILLE J. CHESTER. 1 vol.

ONLY a TWELVEMONTH. 1 vol.

LORD FARLEIGH. 1 vol.

MARCUS WARD and CO., London and Belfast.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. Price 1s. 6d., post free 1s. 9d.

MACKESON'S GUIDE to the CHURCHES of LONDON and its SUBURBS for 1881 (Published with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, St. Albans, and Bedford), contains names and addresses of Clergy, readers, organists, choirmasters, and full details as to services, ritual, music, hymn books, architecture, organs, bells, &c., of every church within twelve miles of London.

METZLER, 37, Great Marlborough-street; PARKER, Southampton-street, Strand; WALTER SMITH, 34, King-street Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for ENGLAND.

The REGULATIONS respecting the DISTRIBUTION of GRANTS out of the COMMON FUND, to meet Benefactions in the Spring of 1883, have now been issued. Copies may be had on application to the Secretary, Ecclesiastical Commission, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.

WANTED.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Clerical, Educational, and Domestic Wants and Vacancies, will be received for insertion in this Column at the uniform charge of 2s. for 40 words, and 6d. for every additional ten words. Prepayment must in all cases be made, in stamps under 5s., above that by P.O.O. payable at Fleet Street *to* Thomas Dixon.

ALL SAINTS', PRINCE'S PARK, LIVERPOOL.—CURATE WANTED. Graduate of Cambridge or Oxford. Good Churchman; earnest; active; surpliced choir and weekly celebrations. Stipend—Title for Trinity, £130; Priest, £150. Address Rev. J. P. Baynes.

GREAT HORTON, BRADFORD, Yorks. —CURATE WANTED in Priest's Orders. £150. Evangelical Churchman. Address the Vicar.

N. DEVON.—CURATE WANTED, Immediately. Priest preferred. Moderate; earnest; experienced; good voice; fair preacher. Unfurnished cottage. References required. Address Rector of Chulmleigh.

PRESTON PARISH CHURCH.—The SENIOR CURACY will be VACANT at Ascension-tide. Good stipend. Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge preferred. Weekly Communion. Daily prayer. Large and handsome church. Address the Vicar, Preston, Lancashire.

ST. BARNABAS', MANCHESTER,—CURATE WANTED. Stipend £150. Address Rev. Thomas Betton, Rector.

A PRIEST, of liberal High Church views, REQUIRED, at once, to assist at St. Michael's, Folkestone, for three months at least. To be in Sole Charge for one month out of three. Address Rev. E. Husband.

CURATE WANTED, for St. Peter, Regent-square. Rooms in Clergy-house and fair stipend. High Churchman and unmarried. Address Vicar, 1A, Russell-square, W.C.

CURATE WANTED, for Syston, near Leicester. Hearty services. Weekly celebration. Daily prayer. Title offered for Trinity. Address Vicar, Syston, Leicester.

CURATE WANTED, for a small country parish. Sole charge, owing to the bodily infirmities of the Incumbent. Stipend £120 per year. Apply the Churchwarden, North Farnbridge, near Maldon, Essex.

WILL a young, earnest Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge COME and WORK with a young Oxford Vicar in a poor Liverpool parish? No extreme either way. Title for Trinity, £130; Priest, £140. Address Rev. F. A. Bartlett, 25, St. James's-road, Liverpool.

£160.—CURATE WANTED, at once, for S. Peter's, Great Windmill-street. Graduate, single, musical, active, moderate. Fine church. Population 5,000. Address Vicar, 12, Arundel-street, Coventry-street, W.

LOCUM TENENS, single, WANTED, for country parish. Not sole charge. Daily prayers. Weekly celebration. Lodgings and attendance, with £2 2s. per week. Address Rev. J. Wix, Littlebury, Saffron Walden.

WANTED, about May, a LOCUM TENENS, married, for small, compact country parish, healthy, on gravel. Sound Churchman. Good house (furnished), and garden, close to a fine church. Address Rector, Mareham Rectory, Boston.

CURACY WANTED. Views Evangelical. Experienced, not afraid of work. Married. Address Senior Curate, 89, George-street South, Stockton-on-Tees.

WORK, after Easter, in town parish, one or two hours from London, by Graduate of Cambridge. Three years' experience in large suburban parish. Views moderate. Married. Address C. E. H., 12, Kensington-sq., W.

TITLE WANTED, for Trinity Ordination. Single. Age twenty-six. Address D. J. Bowen, 32, King-street, Carmarthen.

TITLE REQUIRED, by B.A. Oxon. Age 25. Country preferred. Moderate Low Churchman. Address A. Robinson, Westcross, Swansea.

A LADY can highly recommend a Young Lady as GOVERNESS to children under ten, or as Companion to a lady. Address Mrs. Meynell, Meynell Langley, Derby.

A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, experienced and highly recommended, seeks a re-engagement as GOVERNESS. English, French (Paris), Latin, drawing, music, and elementary German.—Miss Wilkinson, Westcombe Lodge, Hayes, Middlesex.

AS GOVERNESS, A Young Lady, teaching advanced English, arithmetic, algebra, advanced Latin, French, German (Germany), music, drawing. £40. Clerical references.—M., 78, Baker-street, W.

A SURGEON'S DAUGHTER, seven years' reference, requires a situation as GOVERNESS in a good family. Boys preferred. Age 25. Salary £40, laundress. Address B. T., 4, Warealey-villas, Cheltenham.

WANTED, for St. Paul's Infant Nursery, Wellclose-square, an active Lady, member of the Church of England, as SUPERINTENDENT-NURSE, under the Vicar. Salary £50 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, and gas. The nursery is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. five days a week, and closed for four weeks in the year. Apply by letter, stating age and references, to the Rev. Dan Greatorex, B.D., St. Paul's Vicarage, Dock-street, E.

MATRON and SUB-MATRON WANTED, for an orphanage in London, about 35 inmates. The Matron to superintend the education and general management, and the Sub-Matron the household work. Both must have had experience in similar positions. Apply, by letter only, stating salary required, age, and qualifications, addressed to R. S., Mr. Twinberrow, 71, Westbourne-grove, W.

MATRON.—A Lady wishes to recommend an experienced PERSON for gentlemen's school. Some years in her service. Address, first, L. A., Mr. Barrett's, stationer, Chichester.

LADY-HOUSEKEEPER, or Matron.—Lady of considerable and long experience in the management of the boarding-house of a large boys' school, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Apply A. B., Mr. Smith, bookseller, North-street, Brighton.

WANTED, a superior Person, as PERSONAL ATTENDANT for an aged lady. One who can be well recommended as trustworthy, cheerful, and attentive, would be valued. Must be a Churchwoman, and not under thirty years of age. Apply to Mrs. Brooke Clarke, Post-office, Abergavenny.

MAPLE & CO.,

TOTTENHAM CT. RD., LONDON.

CURTAINS

ART CURTAINS.—The largest and choicest selection of all the new materials for curtains and the covering of furniture. Some of these are also used by ladies for dresses. Rich Silks, Tapestries, and in fact every artistic material in stock.

CRETONNES

5,000 PIECES

MAPLE and CO.—CRETONNE CHINTZ.—The largest stock of this new and fashionable material in London; some new and exclusive designs just received, not to be obtained elsewhere. Those who study taste should see these goods before ordering.

ABOUT 250 Pieces, equal to 20,000 Yards, of FRENCH CRETONNES, including some of the best old patterns, of which no more can be obtained. These goods are to be cleared at nearly half the original prices.

PARQUET FLOORING.

PARQUET can now be supplied to any room without disturbing the existing floor, the average cost (including laying and polishing) for surrounding with Parquet a Persian, Turkey, Indian, or Square Carpet being £8.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to supply any article that can possibly be required in furnishing at the same price, if not less, than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge

ART CARPETS.—Just received, a large consignment of ANTIQUE CARPETS and RUGS, which have been bought for cash by agents especially despatched by Messrs. MAPLE and CO. Some of these are great curiosities, and worth two or three times the prices asked.

CARPETS

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of CARPETS, consisting of about 400 pieces. The patterns are good, useful, wearing ones, but old designs; the prices wonderfully low, being 9d. per yard under manufacturers' present list. Hotel proprietors should inspect this stock.

MANUFACTURERS of BED-ROOM SUITES.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Pine, 5½ Guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, £10 15s.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, £11 15s.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, and Chest of Drawers, £14 14s.

500 BED-ROOM SUITES, From 5½ to 200 Guineas, in stock.

Summer Curtains.

3,000 PAIRS

Muslin, Leno, and Net at greatly reduced prices.

MAPLE & CO.,

Tottenham-court-road, London.

FURNITURE

ART FURNITURE.—MAPLE and CO. have at the present time a most wonderful assortment of NEW and ARTISTIC FURNITURE on SHOW. An Illustrated Catalogue, containing the price of every article required in furnishing, post free.

BEDSTEADS

10,000 in Stock.

MAPLE and CO.—BEDSTEADS in wood, iron, and brass, fitted with furniture and bedding complete. The Bedsteads are fixed, in stock, ready for choice. Over 10,000 iron and brass Bedsteads now in stock to select from. From 8s. 9d. to 30 Guineas each. Very strong, useful brass Bedsteads Five Guineas. Bedding of every description manufactured on the premises, and all warranted pure. The Trade supplied.

LINENS

MAPLE and CO.'S £9 complete Set of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., for a COTTAGE. Write for Special Catalogue.

MAPLE and CO.'S £17 complete Set of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., for a VILLA. Write for Special Catalogue.

MAPLE and CO.'S £30 Complete set of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., for FAMILY RESIDENCE of Twelve Rooms. Write for Special Catalogue.

MAPLE and CO., the largest and most convenient FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in the world. A house of any magnitude furnished from stock in three days. Purchasers should inspect this stock before deciding elsewhere. All goods marked in plain figures. Established 40 years. Catalogue free.

FISHING BOOTS,
FISHING STOCKINGS,
FISHING BROGUES,

VENTILATING WATERPROOF COATS,

AND EVERY WATERPROOF REQUISITE FOR THE ANGLER.

J. C. CORDING AND Co., 19, PICCADILLY.

(Corner of Air-street.) Only Address.

THE NETTED SILK SINGLET.

FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

A certain preventive against sudden chills from damp garments. Being composed of the finest and softest silk (knotted) it causes a regular and healthy action on the skin, keeping the pores open.

It allows a layer of air between the body and the outer garment, which produces an even temperature and rapidly dries any dampness from perspiration.

Post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 11s. P.O.O. payable at High Holborn.

J. W. TACON, OUTFITTER, 277, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1763.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D.

"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am perfectly satisfied with the results."

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was Chlorodyne."—See "Lancet," 1st December, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to."—See "Times," 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

WANTED, immediately, a MAID for young ladies. Thorough dressmaker, good hairdressing. Must understand getting up fine things. A lady's recommendation preferred. Address, stating all particulars, Mrs. Cator, Woodbastwick Hall, Norwich.

AS SCHOOLROOM-MAID. Twenty. Good needlewoman. Address S. Wicks, Newton-terrace, Wokingham, Berks. References permitted to Mrs. J. T. Brown, S. Paul's Rectory, Wokingham.

CAN any Lady recommend a NURSE for baby ten months old? Wanted immediately. Wages £16 to £18, all found. Apply by letter H. M. H., May's, 159, Piccadilly.

VERY good COOK WANTED, in a quiet country place. Baking and small dairy. Age thirty—to thirty-eight. Kitchen-maid, and regular establishment. Write full particulars of age, wages, previous places, length of character, &c., Mrs. Ellis, Waltham-place, Maidenhead. A Lady's recommendation greatly valued.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID in a gentleman's small family. Wages £14, all found. Apply Mrs. Oldman, Cosmore Lodge, Surbiton.

WANTED, for a small gentleman's family in the country, a thoroughly good plain COOK. Age about forty-five. Also a good HOUSEMAID. Age twenty-seven to thirty. Good personal characters indispensable. For wages and full particulars address S. D., care of Mr. King, bookseller, &c., Lymington, Hants.

WANTED, in the country, a very good plain COOK, age about thirty-five. Kitchen maid kept. Also a HOUSEMAID, about twenty-five. One who has been second in a large establishment might suit. Apply to Mrs. Arthur Smethurst, Charnock House, Chorley.

A CLERGYMAN recommends an active, willing BOY, aged fifteen, for stable and house. Light weight, and can drive a pony. Address the Rev. Arthur Majendie, the Rectory, Woodstock.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING.

MESSRS. JAY, being in direct communication with the manufacturers of the goods they supply, thereby save their customers all intermediate profits, and are enabled to sell goods by the piece at wholesale prices.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

MOURNING FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.

MESSRS. JAY keep, ready for immediate use, complete suits of Mourning, adapted for every degree of relationship. These goods are forwarded, on approval, to any part of the kingdom, immediately on receipt of order, with or without a dressmaker, free of charge.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

TRAVELLING ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. JAY have a staff of Assistants specially engaged to wait upon ladies at their homes, either in town or country, and to submit goods for inspection, all of which are marked in plain figures, and sold at the same price as if purchased at the warehouse in Regent-street.

JAY'S,

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

SAVE 50 PER CENT.

"ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S" prices for IRISH LINEN GOODS are fully 50 PER CENT. below those usually charged for articles of a similar description."—Civil Service Gazette.

CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

ALL PURE FLAX.

SAMPLES, AND PRICE LIST POST-FREE, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

Hemmed, per doz.:—For Children, 2s. 6d.; for Ladies, 3s. 3d.; for Gentlemen, 4s. 10d.

Hemstitched, per doz.:—For Ladies, 4s. 9d.; for Gentlemen, 8s. 4d.

NOTE.—Handkerchiefs go by post for 4d. to 6d. per doz. extra; Collars, 3d. to 4d.; Cuffs, 6d.

"The Cambrics of ROBINSON and CLEAVER have a world wide fame."—The Queen.

IRISH DAMASKS AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Surplice Linens, 3½d. per yard.
Fish Napkins, 3s. 6d. per doz.
Dinner Napkins, 6s. 6d. per doz.
Table Cloths, 2 yards square, 3s. 11d. to finest quality made.
Royal Irish Linen Sheeting, 2 yards wide, from 1s. 11d. per yard. Fine Linens and Linen Diapers, yard wide, 10d. per yard.

COLLARS.—Ladies' and Children's, 3 fold, 3s. 11d.; Gentlemen's, 4 fold, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. per doz.

SHIRTS.—Best 4-fold Linen Fronts, &c., 35s. 6d. per half-doz. (to measure, 2s. extra).

CUFFS.—For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, 5s. 11d. to 10s. 9d. per doz.

Our REAL SHETLAND WOOL SHAWL, pure white, two yards square, post free, at 1s. 10d., is a marvel.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER,

MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN, BELFAST.

TURKEY, PERSIAN, AND INDIAN CARPETS,

IMPORTED BY

WATSON, BONTOR, and CO.,

Nos. 35 & 36, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

Superior Brussels, Velvet, Saxony, and all other Carpets in the Newest Designs.

WEIR'S 55s. SEWING MACHINES, LOCK, CHAIN, and TWISTED LOOP STITCH. All one price. Simple, Silent, Reliable, Durable, Guaranteed. No extras. Month's free trial; easy payments; 10s. monthly. Carriage paid. Prospectus free. Machines by any maker exchanged.—J. G. WEIR, 2, Carlisle street, Soho-square, London, W.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, Lombard-street and Charing cross, London.—Established 1782.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the World.

Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

BRAND and CO.'S OWN SAUCE.

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

POTTED MEATS and YORK and GAME PIES; also

ESSENCE of BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION: BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE ADDRESS:

11, LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAYFAIR, W.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal Sydney, 1880. Melbourne, 1881.

FRY'S **FRY'S CARACAS COCOA**

"A most delicious and valuable article.—*Standard.*

PURE COCOA ONLY.

COCOA **FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT**

"Strictly pure."—W. Stoddart, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol.

FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

GARDNER and WIFE WANTED. Churchpeople, no incumbrance. Man as GARDENER, single-handed; Wife as GENERAL SERVANT and good plain COOK, to live in Clergy-house. Two in house. Joint wages £78 per year, with apartments, coals, and gas. Address Rector of Warrington, Imperial Hotel, Torquay.

WANTED a Youth, as FOOTMAN. Not under sixteen. Under a butler. Address Rev. W. Heberden, 14, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Both Houses sat on Monday. In the Senate progress was made with the Bill requiring Algerian Arabs to adopt surnames. In the Chamber M. Ville complained of the arbitrary powers of the military engineers in the frontier departments. Gen. Billot replied that the Supreme Military Commission would consider whether the decrees of 1878 could be relaxed for the benefit of private individuals without jeopardising the defence of the country. M. Ballue's proposal for the appointment of an Army Committee was then taken into consideration. M. Barodet's motion for a committee to tabulate the election addresses of the successful candidates at the last elections was adopted by 400 to 55. A Bill sent down by the Senate for the electric light and sound signals on the coast was agreed to.

A meeting of the English residents was held on Monday in the Rue D'Agueseau Church to express sympathy with Her Majesty and congratulate her upon her escape. The Rev. F. J. C. Moran opened the proceedings and read some of the prayers for the 20th of June. The Rev. J. A. Mackay, of the Avenue Marbeuf Church, then moved, and M. Hely Bowes seconded—"That a respectful address be sent to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to express their thankfulness to Almighty God for her preservation." On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Gibson the following address was then adopted :—

We, the undersigned British subjects, residents and visitors in Paris, desire with great respect to express our heartfelt sympathy with Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, in the recent attempt upon her life and to express our unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God for Her Majesty's preservation, trusting that Her Majesty may long be spared to reign over her people.

At the suggestion of Mr. Yeatman, who spoke of the Queen's prompt and lasting sympathy with the recent sorrow of the American people and of their reverence, admiration, and gratitude for her, it was agreed that American signatures might be annexed to the address. Mr. W. C. Burns, another American resident, supported Mr. Yeatman's appeal in this behalf. It was resolved that Lord Lyons should be solicited to forward the address, which will lie a few days for further signatures at MM. Galignani's.

The Chamber on Tuesday, by 343 to 139, resolved on taking into consideration M. Boysset's proposal for the abrogation of the Concordat. The discussion turned more on the form than on the substance of the proposal. Monsignor Freppel urged that the Concordat, being a treaty, could not be torn up without the consent of both parties. It was for the President of the Republic to denounce treaties, subject to the consent of the Chambers, and all that the latter could constitutionally do would be to invite the Government to open negotiations with a view to the abrogation of the Concordat. The proposal would deprive 35,000,000 Catholics next New Year's Day of every religious edifice, and would disquiet many consciences as to the possession of property originally held by the Church and the lay ownership of which was recognised only by the Concordat. He dwelt on the impolicy of such a step and on the necessity, after the disasters of 1870, of promoting unity, instead of which violent measures were stirring up a religious war. There was a league for the separation of Church and State, and this might provoke a counter league, but it would be far better for all Frenchmen to form a league for the raising up of their country. M. Boysset, in reply, commented on the danger of clerical ascendency and on the change of circumstances since the Concordat was concluded. There were murmurs from the Right on his describing the Syllabus as the negation of modern law, but the President ruled that he was quite in order in arguing that the Pope by his energetic action had himself denounced the Concordat. M. Boysset proceeded to notice Papal infallibility and urged, somewhat inconsistently, that the Concordat was irksome to both parties, yet was a dead letter save as regarded the payment of clerical stipends.

The opening on Thursday of a new square in front of the Church of St. Germain des Prés raises the number of Parisian squares or public gardens to thirty-six. The aggregate area is 1,048,240 square mètres, and the annual cost of maintenance and supervision 407,000f.

In the French Chamber on Thursday a motion was brought forward censuring the Government for sending troops to Bessege at the time of the recent strike. M. de Freycinet defended the course adopted, and said that it was rendered necessary, in order to prevent disturbances which a Socialist agitator was endeavouring to provoke. Ultimately the motion censuring the Government was rejected by 386 votes to 70. An order of the day expressing confidence in the Government was then adopted by 309 votes to 48.

On Thursday the Cabinet Council decided that the fine imposed by the treaty on the Kroumirs should be handed over to the Tunisian treasury, it being a punishment for rebellion against the Bey. It also resolved on submitting a Bill for the sale of part of the Crown diamonds, the proceeds to form a fund for museums, and on opposing the Bill for abolishing the religious oath in Courts of Justice.

ITALY.—On Thursday, the 2nd inst., being the Pope's birthday and the eve of the fourth anniversary of his coronation, the Cardinals present in Rome waited on his Holiness. After a congratulatory address had been read in the name of the Sacred College by its Dean, Cardinal di Pietro, the Pope replied, thanking their Eminences. After referring to the lamentable position in whice he is placed, he spoke of the actual state of the Roman question, and asserted that it could never be settled, either by silence or by the action of time, so long as the Pontiff continued under the domination of others and his dignity and liberty remained unprovided for. He expressed the conviction that civil society, impelled by the increasing threats of demagogic passion, would sooner or later turn to the Church and invoke those great principles of order, religion, and morality of which the Roman Pontificate is the guardian and vindicator.

The differences between the Spanish Catholics arising out of the question of the pilgrimage to Rome are increasing. The Bishop of Cordova has issued a pastoral letter, pointing out the danger of schism, and proposing to restore harmony by convoking a national council, a scheme approved by many of the Bishops. On the other hand, the Bishop of Osma urges the Catholic Carlists and Irreconcileables to reject the idea of a Council, and has published a letter in the *Siglo Futuro* strongly condemning the utterances of his Episcopal brethren on the subject.

GERMANY.—At the morning service in the Protestant Cathedral of Berlin on Sunday, which was attended by the Empress and some other members of the Royal family, the preacher prefaced his sermon by referring to the attempted murder of Queen Victoria, and thanking Providence for shielding Her Majesty from the hand of the assassin. The Queen has telegraphed to Lord Ampthill desiring him to convey her warm thanks to those who have expressed their satisfaction at her safety. Nothing, indeed, could be more gratifying than the general manifestation of sympathetic interest in Her Majesty's safety. Lord Ampthill has simply been overwhelmed with letters and cards of congratulation from everyone he knows and from many he does not know. Prince Bismarck, who has himself twice run the gauntlet of revolver-fire, was, of course, among the Queen's congratulators.

The Senate on Tuesday, after passing the Bill enforcing surnames on the Algerian natives, adjourned until to-day (Saturday).

ZANZIBAR.—A letter dated Zanzibar, February 10, says that two men charged with being concerned in the murder of Captain Brownrigg had been sentenced. The Consul-General there demanded their execution, but as the Sultan does not believe in the capital punishment of his subjects at the instigation of foreign Powers, he has referred to the British Foreign Office, with the result that the English Government have expressed their opinion that penal servitude for life will be sufficient punishment for the men. They will be handed over to the English authorities and transported to Port Blair.

THE TRANSVAAL.—More details of the fighting between the Boers and the natives west of the Transvaal have arrived *viâ* Kimberley. Two hundred and fifty Boers, with native allies, were twice repulsed by Montsiva and Mankoroane. There was considerable loss on both sides. These reverses probably led to the calling out of a large Boer commando already announced. If the Transvaal Government seriously takes in hand the subjugation of these old allies of the British Government their tribal extinction may be expected, unless their call for European volunteers is very largely responded to. The news from Zululand is unsatisfactory, and will remain so until the uncertainty as to Cetewayo's return is set at rest. The Government have telegraphed the colony's congratulations on the Queen's safety.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

The first evil effect of withdrawing police protection from "Boycotted" farms at Kilrush, within four miles of Thurles, was experienced on Tuesday night, when an attack upon a dwelling-house in the care of some men employed by the Emergency Committee was made. A correspondent states that a short time ago Mr. W. Biron was obliged to evict the tenants from seven farms for non-payment of rent. He appealed to the Emergency Committee for caretakers, and four men were promptly sent down. Police protection was applied for, owing to the disturbed state of the country; but as the new regulations had come into force it was refused. The caretakers then found it necessary for their own protection to live together in one of the farm buildings. On Monday morning they observed a crowd of about 700 men approaching one of the farmhouses of which they had charge, and in a few minutes the house was in a blaze. The four caretakers sallied forth, and the head caretaker had great difficulty in restraining his men from firing on the crowd. No police, it appeared, were in the vicinity, and the incendiaries, having effected their object, departed. The caretakers state that during the week they have been stationed at Kilrush they have only once seen a policeman, and that was when he came to bring them their arms, licences. So much for the efficiency of the system of police patrols, upon which so much is now staked. There are only ten constables stationed at Thurles, a number quite insufficient for the duties they have to perform.

The outrages which for some time disgraced Connemara, but have ceased of late, are now renewed. On Saturday night the cabin of a poor Protestant named Reilly, in a lonely mountainous district, near Clifden, was set on fire at midnight, and the whole family had a narrow escape. Reilly's wife, fortunately, awoke, and she and her husband, with great difficulty, rescued their three children and escaped to a neighbour's house. The same family were attacked and beaten about a year ago by a band of men who were disguised, and Reilly's mother died soon afterwards from the effects of the injuries she received. It is stated that they have recently been visited and threatened by a Roman Catholic priest.

A man named Nunan was arrested on Tuesday at Ballyfirmoy, about two miles from the place where Lawrence O'Hara and his son were attacked by an armed party on their way to mass on Sunday last. Nunan is charged with being one of the party, and was brought before Mr. Turner, R.M., who remanded him until the 15th inst.

An organised effort is being made to obtain the returns of Land League candidates in the forthcoming elections of poor law guardians. Every kind of pressure is put upon the electors to effect this object. In the neighbourhood of Boyle, county Roscommon, notices have been posted in the townlands of Ross and Langaland, both situate between four and five miles from the town, warning any voter who supports Mr. Laurence, one of the present board of guardians, who is opposed to the Land League, that he will be shot.

The trial of Andrew M'Cormack at the Longford Assizes for an attempt to murder William Lawlor, a postman, discloses an extraordinary state of facts. The prosecutor was returning from Ardagh to Edgeworthstown on the 12th of October last with the post bag, when he met the prisoner in company with another man. They threw him down, and the prisoner, after a struggle, fired several shots at him. They left him for dead on the road side, but though covered with blood, he crawled to two houses and sought admission, but without avail. He then crawled into a stable and lay there until hearing a car go past he called for help, but was either not heard or heeded. He then got up, and was endeavouring to make his way into Edgeworthstown, when he was met by some constables, who had come in search of him. No fewer than twenty-two bullet marks were found upon him, and the doctor despaired of his recovery. Six bullets have been extracted from his body, and three still remain in it. He positively identified M'Cormack, whom he had known for four or five years. The reason alleged for the attempt upon his life was that he gave evidence in a "Boycotting" case on the previous day. At half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday evening the jury came into court, and, having stated the improbability of their being able to agree to a verdict, were discharged. The prisoner was not discharged.

Such of our regiments as have pet animals attached to them would do well, in case of being ordered for service in Ireland, to leave their favourites behind, or, having them with them, to send them to some part of Great Britain where there would be no danger of their being mutilated or murdered. It appears that the Second Inniskilling Regiment has lost the antelope which usod to march, skip, or run at its head. It was wantonly shot by some miscreant belonging to the very town from which the regiment derives its name. In India, whence it originally came, no one thought of injuring it; and it had passed in safety from Colchester to Portsmouth and from Portsmouth to Preston. If the object in killing it was to give pain to those who had adopted it, this object has certainly been attained. An officer, writing on the subject, says: "At Portsmouth Government House her death will be heard of with much sorrow; and even her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will remember the little creature whom she admired, and whose injury from a recent accident excited her kind sympathy."

MR. FORSTER ON OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

Mr. Forster visited Tullamore on Monday, and addressed a large number of people from the window of his hotel. He said he had visited the disturbed districts to see for himself how far the reports of murders, outrages, and intimidation that had reached him were or were not exaggerated, and he regretted to find that to a great extent they were true. The fact that he took back with him to Dublin, and which had made a deeper impression on his mind than any other, was this, that—

This state of things—this intimidation, these outrages, this inability of a man to do what he has a right to do without being interfered with by other people—would come to an end at once if the people in these districts and in Ireland generally would unite together and say, "We don't choose to be threatened; we don't choose to be bullied; we will not allow midnight marauders and ruffians to break into our houses in the middle of the night." It is in the power of the people to stop these outrages, which are a disgrace to the name of Ireland. Allow me to say—for I would not have come here to talk to you at all if I did not intend to say before your faces precisely and exactly what I would say behind your backs at Westminster—that such things would not happen in either England or Scotland, and I do not believe they would happen in any country on the Continent. There are no more courageous men in the world in battle under discipline than are the Irish, although they are wanting in moral courage, wanting in the determination to stand against the majority or even a noisy and violent minority. Why do people go about in terror? Why are they unable to, or dare not pay their rents openly? It is not that they are afraid of a large majority of the country. It is not that the people who would commit these outrages are in very large numbers. They are small in number. They are broken-down, violent, reckless men. I am going back to Dublin with the conviction more impressed upon me than it was at first, that this state of things, these outrages which are a disgrace to your country, would cease directly if you were to set to work yourselves and say not merely that "we will do our duty and keep the law and order," but "we will not allow ourselves to be ill-treated."

The question really was, did they wish to put it down? He did not believe that they liked the present state of things. If that were the case, let them help the Government to prevent these outrages.

But, whether you do so or not (continued Mr. Forster), it is our duty to stop them. It is the duty of the Government, and it is especially my duty; and stop them we will. There may be a man here—I hope not—who may have looked at any rate upon these outrages without disapproval—nay, may have had something to do with approving them or instigating them. Well, if there are such people present, I want to say to them this, that the law-breakers, the outrage-mongers, the instigators to outrage, have got several powers to contend with. They have got the Irish Government, though they may think they can defy that. They have got the Imperial Parliament. They have got the people of entire Britain, who are determined that these outrages shall cease. And they have got a stronger force against them than the Irish Government or Parliament, or the British people. They have got against them the force of God's laws. There may be bad landlords in some places, but that does not make it a good thing for men to burn down houses, ruin people in their trade, torture animals, break into houses in the night, maim people, and to kill them.

Proceeding to speak of the working of the Land Act, Mr. Forster expressed a belief that in five years' time it will be acknowledged throughout Ireland that the Land Act has made a great and most beneficial change in the greatest industry of Ireland, which is the industry of agriculture. Mr. Forster then related another experience :—

It has been my hard fate for many months, morning after morning, to read tales of dreadful outrages. That there may be exaggeration I do not deny; but I am sorry to say that, putting all the facts together, I do not think we have heard more in Dublin as to outrages—as to terrible and cruel outrages—than was justified by facts. I have just come back from Clare, and I will tell you what I saw there. It will stick to my memory for the rest of my life, as will an eviction which I saw thirty years ago. I have done what I could to make evictions unlikely and difficult in future; and I will do what I can to prevent the repetition of what happened in Clare. I went when I was at Tulla to the workhouse, and there I saw a poor fellow lying in bed. The doctors thought he might get over it, but I see that he is dead. He was a poor lone farmer, and had paid his rent. Fifteen or sixteen men broke into his house in the middle of the night, pulled him out of his bed, and told him that they would punish him. He himself, lying in his death agony, as it were, told me the story. He said, "My wife went down on her knees and said, 'Here are five helpless children; will you kill their father?'" They discharged a gun filled with shot into his leg, shattering it. Perhaps they did not mean to kill him; they must have known that they meant to give him weeks of agony, to maim him for life, to make it impossible for him to earn his living. If I can do anything to prevent these things happening I shall, whatever you may think or say of me. But I call upon you to do what you can to stop these things. Join any constitutional agitation for any change you like; but do try, for the honour of Ireland, for that feeling of patriotism which I believe you have strong within you, to wipe off this disgrace from her name.

When Mr. Forster concluded one of his hearers asked, "What about the suspects?" Mr. Forster replied :—"As soon as we can fairly say that outrages have ceased in Ireland, and that men are not ruined, are not maimed, and are not murdered for doing their duty, or doing what they have a legal right to do, the suspects will be released."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord GRANVILLE moved an address to the Queen expressing their Lordships' horror and indignation at the attempt made on Thursday last against Her Majesty's sacred person, and their heartfelt congratulations at the happy preservation of Her Majesty. He said that, although the motive for the outrage was still unknown, it certainly was devoid of all political character. After referring to the spirit displayed on the occasion by Princess Beatrice, Lord Granville said that, after many domestic misfortunes, the Queen manifested that "serene courage" which Lord John Russell bore testimony to when, thirty-two years ago, a similar attempt was made on the life of Her Majesty. He could state, on the authority of the Prince of Wales, who had just returned from seeing the Queen, that Her Majesty's nerves were unshaken after what might well have tried the nerves of the strongest man.

Lord SALISBURY seconded Lord Granville's motion; but, while agreeing that there was not necessarily any political feeling in these crimes, because we had seen them committed, and with fatal effect, on the chief rulers of States so far removed in their character as the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Russia, observed that, unhappily it was rather those Sovereigns who have shown the greatest care and devotion for their people who have been from time to time exposed to dangers of this kind. They happened, Lord Salisbury said, apparently at particular periods of history. The very fact that they are so mysterious, that they are so totally repugnant to the feelings of every class in this country, should be a warning to the guardians of the public peace that we live in times which in this respect are not ordinary times, and that special caution should be taken that terrible risks of this kind should not be lightly run. It was not the moment to enter largely on that subject. Their Lordships were then invited to express and to record their deep horror at the monstrous act which had been committed and their sincere and heartfelt thankfulness that the attempt upon the life of Her Majesty had failed. In proportion to all the benefits that her long and brilliant reign has conferred upon those who are her subjects was the indignation felt at that attempt, and the earnest and heartfelt thanks at its failure, and he was sure that in no class in this country was that thankfulness more sincere or warmer than among the loyal subjects who constitute the members of their Lordships' House.

Lord GRANVILLE'S motion having been agreed to, a message was sent to the Commons desiring their concurrence in the Address.

The Committee appointed last year to consider questions relating to claims of peerage, and voting for the election of representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and other matters of privilege, was reappointed, on the motion of Lord Galloway.

On the motion of Lord SALISBURY, it was agreed to print the statutes laid on the table this session by the Oxford and Cambridge University Commissioners.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir CHARLES DILKE, in answer to Mr. O'SHEA, stated that negotiations for a commercial treaty with Spain were proceeding; but he could not at present say anything concerning them. In answer to Sir RICHARD CROSS, Mr. LEFEVRE said that the Royal Courts of Justice would be out of the builder's hands by Easter, and would be ready for formal opening before midsummer. Alderman LAWRENCE having given notice of a question as to the unprotected condition of the Thames Embankment, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT stated that he had directed an additional force of police to be stationed on the Thames Embankment.

In answer to Sir Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the SPEAKER said that the certificate of the return of Mr. Bradlaugh for Northampton had been communicated to the House, and was lying on the table. As to the resolution of the 7th of February forbidding Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, having given the point his careful consideration, he had come to the conclusion that it no longer applied to Mr. Bradlaugh when he ceased to be a member for Northampton and the fact of his re-election did not revive it.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said that it was in Mr. Bradlaugh's power to present himself, not only at the beginning, but at the end of business, when the matter could not be discussed, and as he had not come forward now it would be desirable, he thought, to revive the resolution. Mr. LABOUCHERE here asked whether such a motion could be made before a newly-elected member came to the table to take the oath; and the SPEAKER replied that Sir Stafford Northcote was entirely within his right. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE then moved that the House, having ascertained that Mr. Bradlaugh had been re-elected for Northampton, affirmed the sessional resolution of the 7th of February, and directed the he be not permitted to take the oath, on the ground that the House regarded itself as a party to the taking of the oath and would not allow that to be done which it regarded as a profanation.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS moved, as an amendment, a resolution in favour of modifying the existing law, so as to permit every elected member to take the

oath or make an affirmation. Mr. Labouchere, in supporting the amendment, caused considerable impatience by reading long extracts from the debates on Wilkes's case, and undertook, on the part of Mr. Bradlaugh, that if the amendment were carried, and a Bill brought in and prosecuted with reasonable speed, he would not present himself at the table again until some decision had been arrived at.

Mr. Gladstone said that Sir Stafford Northcote, in submitting this motion, had set them—at any rate had set him—an excellent example in avoiding the restatement of the arguments which he had used upon a former occasion—arguments with which they were perfectly familiar. On the same ground he should take the same course, and it would only be in the briefest words that he should explain the reasons which governed him in supporting the amendment. That amendment expressed the judgment of the House to the effect that there ought to be legislation upon this subject, and it proposed to place the expression of that judgment in lieu of the motion that had been submitted. He was bound to say, in supporting the amendment, that he did so without any knowledge of the matter, in reliance upon Mr. Bradlaugh's forbearance and respect for the House—at least to this extent, that, were the resolution adopted, they would have nothing to fear from Mr. Bradlaugh in regard to the possible repetition of scenes which they all regretted. He must observe upon the motion before them that unfortunately it was a distinct step in advance. The previous motions against Mr. Bradlaugh had been consequent upon attempts made by him to do certain acts, and they might in that sense be termed defensive. In truth, the present motion came perilously near to a vote of personal disqualification; and he was bound to say, as to the power to make a motion of this kind, that he really did not know for what motion founded upon the appearance of writs in that House it might not form a possible precedent. Therefore, his objections, which he need not restate, if they told against the previous resolution, told with much greater force against the motion that was then made. "On the other hand," Mr. Gladstone continued, "I consider that from my point of view I offer a concession, not perhaps to be valued or acknowledged, in voting for the amendment now before us, because so far as I am able to understand the case, the law does not require to be changed for the purpose of relieving us from this difficulty. I approve of the change in the law, but I do not regard the change in the law as a necessity for disposing of the present case. Yet I am quite willing to vote for it upon two grounds. In the first place, because I am extremely glad—though I hold we have no title whatever to dispose of the question, which is one for the conscience of Mr. Bradlaugh, as to the propriety of his conduct in taking the oath—yet I am extremely glad that we should all be relieved from the position in which we stand. Further, I am also glad to think that the proposal to legislate on this subject, while it affords authentic declaration of the intention of the House, may afford to many gentlemen who have heretofore voted for repressive measures against Mr. Bradlaugh a means of escaping from what I think, and many others—or some among them at least—must feel, to be an increasingly painful position."

Sir Stafford Northcote denied that the motion was aggressive or infringed the rights of the electors of Northampton. As to the amendment, it had no connection with the motion, and he declined to be any party to a bargain of the kind.

The amendment was supported by Mr. H. Vivian, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Whitbread; while Mr. Chaplin, Mr. E. Stanhope, Sir Richard Cross, and Mr. Walter supported the motion. Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Guest, Mr. Henry, and Lord Percy also spoke; and Mr. Gladstone, having stated that he had given no pledge either one way or the other as to the introduction of a Bill, added that if the amendment were passed the Government would then be bound to consider what would be the best course to be pursued.

In answer to a question from Mr. Meldon as to the position of the amendment if it were now negatived, the Speaker said that no motion substantially the same as one which had been negatived could be renewed in the same session; but he said that the House would know how to meet any new circumstances without transgressing its own rules. Mr. Callan having asked whether the Speaker would allow a similar motion to be made if this were negatived, the Speaker said he had enough to do to deal with points as they arose without having to decide hypothetical cases.

The House divided, and the motion was carried by 257 to 242 votes.

The Speaker announced that an address of congratulation to Her Majesty on her happy escape from the recent attempt on her life having been adopted by the House of Lords, the concurrence of the House of Commons therein was requested.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving that the House should concur in the joint address, alluded to the fact that on each of the occasions on which Her Majesty's life had been attempted, morbid minds, combined with the narrowest range of mental gifts, had been the apparent qualifications through which persons had been tempted to seek a notoriety denied to them in every legitimate walk of life.

Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion, and observed the circumstance that it was forty years since the House had been called upon to address Her Majesty in somewhat similar language. In those years the Queen had strengthened her hold upon the affections of the people; and the feelings which then animated the House of Commons now animated it even more strongly. The motion was then agreed to.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolution of censure on the House of Lords was resumed by Mr. Charles Russell, who argued that the Government resolution would not bring about a conflict between the two Houses, and said it merely asked the Commons to endorse the disapproval with which the responsible Government regarded the proposal to inquire prematurely into the operation of the Land Act. Referring to the attempts made on the other side to minimise the inquiry, he observed that if it was to be a real inquiry the objections of the Government were unanswerable, and if it was not to be a real inquiry it would be more dignified in the Lords to give way. As to the "compromise," Lord Cairns's letter, he urged, left untouched the chief objections to the Committee, and the action of the Lords had already excited much alarm in Ireland. Asserting that the real object of the inquiry was to review their decisions of the Commissioners, he contended that their action on the whole had been more favourable to the landlord than the tenant. He asked the Irish members who were opposing the Government how they could justify their assertion that an Act which gave security of tenure and protection against capricious raising of rent had done nothing for the Irish tenant? If there had been delay in the working of the Bright clauses it was because the important question of value had not yet been settled; but he admitted that, in regard to arrears, the Act was deficient and required amendment without delay. Lord Claud Hamilton insisted that the sole object of the inquiry was to ascertain the whole truth with regard to the principles on which the Act had been administered, in order to enable Parliament and the country to form an impartial opinion on the subject. Mr. Richardson having spoken in support of the resolution, Mr. Redmond said that the Home Rule members, while abstaining from voting for the previous question, would record their votes against a resolution that declared all inquiry into the working of the Land Act to be inadmissible. Colonel Tottenham controverted the statements made by Mr. Redmond, and censured the Liberal party for the undignified course they were pursuing by meeting with silence the arguments they could not refute. The inquiry was, he believed, necessary in view of the one-sided action of the Sub-Commissioners, many of whom were quite unfitted for their posts. On the motion of Mr. Butt the debate was adjourned until next day.

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Married Women's Property Bill, said it embodied the results of the deliberations of a Select Committee of the House of Commons last session, with but trifling alterations. It consolidated two Acts, passed in 1870 and 1874, and also introduced some new provisions. The first clause provided that, without the intervention of any trustee, a married woman should be capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing of any real or personal property as her separate property; and that she should, in respect of her separate property, be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable on any contract, and of suing and being sued without her husband being joined with her as plaintiff or defendant, or being made a party to any proceeding. Every married woman carrying on a separate trade would be subject to the bankruptcy laws as if she were a femme sole. The second clause included the provisions of the Act of 1870, but applied only to women married after the commencement of the Act. By the Act of 1870 it was provided that a woman married after that Act should be entitled for her separate use to personal property, without limitation in amount, to which she might succeed; but by the present Bill she would be entitled to hold as her separate property all real and personal property which should belong to her at the time of marriage, or should be acquired by or devolve upon her after marriage. The third clause was similar to the clause in the Scotch Act of last session. It provided that property acquired after the Act by a woman married before the Act might be held by her as a femme sole. The remaining clauses were mainly consolidation clauses, with the difference that in questions between husband and wife either of them might be a witness. No criminal proceeding was to be taken by a wife against her husband under this Bill in respect to property claimed by her while they were living together. Lord Cairns said the Bill was a useful consolidation of the law; but he would point out that by the repealing clause it might raise questions hereafter, and that the third clause was open to considerable objection. After some remarks from Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Bill was read a second time.

Lord Redesdale said he wished to call the attention of the House to a Bill which he proposed to introduce, and which was of very great importance. They would be aware of what had taken place in another House of Parliament, in consequence of a member of that House refusing to take the oath. The question was that of the admission of Atheists into Parliament. Now, he held most distinctly that it was not expedient for the country to sanction the admission of Atheists into Parliament for the purpose of legislating for the country: and there was a proposal in the other House to make an alteration in the oath for the purpose of giving admission to Parliament to Atheists, and for no other purpose. That was the only purpose for which it could be proposed. His Bill was a very short one. Its purpose was stated in the preamble, in the words—"That whereas it is expedient that provision should be made against Atheists taking part in the legislation of this country;" and it went on to say that "from and after the passing of this Act every peer and every member of the House of Commons, in taking his seat, shall, before taking the oath of allegiance, or swearing the same in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Oaths Act of 1866, make and subscribe the following declaration:—'I do solemnly and sincerely and truly declare and affirm that I believe in Almighty God.'" He did not believe that in the House he was then addressing there was one who would object to make any such declaration; and he believed it was very necessary that such a declaration should be made. They all knew from the Scripture that as time went on infidelity to a large extent might increase; and they ought to be very careful that nothing should be done which would in any way tend to do away with the religious feelings and character of the Parliament of this country. The declaration which was at present made was for the purpose of sustaining the allegiance to the Queen as the Sovereign of this country; and, with regard to that allegiance, it had been thought necessary that every member of both Houses should take the oath or make an affirmation. What he proposed was, that they should make a similar declaration of allegiance with regard to their God, expressive of their reverence, and that no person should be allowed to take part in the legislation of the country who did not believe in an Almighty God. The proposal he now made would relieve the whole of the present difficulty, and would offend only one man. Lord Granville having asked when Lord Redesdale proposed to fix the second reading of the Bill, Lord Redesdale said that he should prefer not to fix it immediately. The Bill having been read a first time, Lord Redesdale stated that he wished to keep the Bill as entirely separate from anything of a party character as any question he could conceive of; and he wished every noble Lord to take what course he thought best upon it. He had brought it in under a deep sense of what he considered his duty to Almighty God; and he trusted that Parliament might be disposed to take the same course with regard to it.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

More than three hours were occupied with discussions on private Bills. The Regent's Canal, City, and Docks Railway Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Arthur Peel on the ground that it would diminish the healthy competition between canals and railways, and would also necessitate the demolition of a large number of dwellings in a very populous part of the metropolis, was read a second time on a division, by 254 to 50.

The Attorney-General for Ireland, in reply to Mr. Leamy, stated that 794 persons had been arrested since the passing of the Protection Acts up to the end of February, of whom 587 were in custody on the 1st of this month, fifteen of them being rearrests.

A personal explanation.

Lord C. Hamilton: I rise, Sir, with the permission of the House, to make a personal explanation. During the debate of last night I said that the Prime Minister, during his Midlothian campaign, characterised a statement made by Lord Grey in a letter to the *Times* as the "apprehensions of an old woman." The right hon. gentleman denied the accuracy of my statement, and so I said I should feel bound to substantiate it. I have gone through the revised and published speeches of the right hon. gentleman, and I am bound to say I cannot find in them any trace of the statement in question. Fortunately, however, there are other sources of information open to me, and I find, on referring to the *Times* newspaper, a speech which has been carefully eliminated from the published speeches of the right hon. gentleman, and I will, with your permission, read an extract from it to the House. The meeting was held at the Liberal Club in Edinburgh on the 31st of March, 1880, and was reported in the *Times* of the 1st of April that year. (Laughter.) In that speech the right hon. gentleman dwelt entirely on that letter of Lord Grey, and he is reported to have spoken thus:—

He did not agree with Earl Grey as to the enormity of this danger. There was a great deal of difficulty still to contend with in the state of Ireland, but as to the apprehension that the people of Ireland wanted to tear Ireland away from its connection with this country, he told them frankly that he did not share it. He put it away as an old woman's apprehension. (Hear, hear, from the Irish members.) Not that he wanted to apply the term "old woman" to any person! (Ministerial cheers.) He employed it strictly to qualify the character of the apprehension.

Mr. Gladstone: I am not able to admit either the courtesy of the noble lord's proceeding or the correctness of the assertion he has proposed to substantiate. The noble lord states that I had taken pains to eliminate from the collection of my speeches the particular speech which he thinks he has discovered. I took no such pains. I did not make the collection of speeches, and I did not eliminate from it any particular speech. The noble Lord stated last night that I had described the warnings of Lord Grey, in his letter to the *Times*, as the utterances of an old woman. (Lord C. Hamilton.—Apprehensions.) Apprehensions! It does not signify which. He takes the report to the letter as against me, but not as against himself. I said I had done nothing of the kind. Now, when that it stated by one member the usual course for the other is to express regret at having fallen into an error. Instead of that, the noble Lord, entirely rejecting my disclaimer, said he should proceed to substantiate his allegation. He has not substantiated his allegation. (Cheers.) He has omitted from the report of the *Times* a passage which would show that he had not substantiated it. In the first place, as regards this meeting. It was not a public meeting at all. It was not a meeting of the Liberal Club. It was a meeting of my committee in a private room, and I greatly doubt whether a reporter was present. I did not see one, and I observe that this report, unlike the reports of my election speeches in Midlothian—where, I am bound to say, the reporting was most admirably done—is written in the third person. What happened was this. Lord Grey had written to say that the abolition of the Irish Church and the reform of the Irish Land Laws—two measures passed by the Government of which I have the honour to be a member—were the cause of the then—as he said—greatest dangers the country had to undergo in regard to the state of Ireland. As to that I am reported to have said "he did not agree with Lord Grey as to the enormity of this danger." That was the mode in which I treated the allegation of Lord Grey. I then went on to deal with the apprehension which I did not say Lord Grey had expressed. I am not at all sure that he did express it. I hardly believe he expressed it. It was that apprehension which I described as a most irrational apprehension—as an old woman's apprehension—namely, that the people of Ireland wanted to tear Ireland away from its connection with this country. That was the apprehension to which I applied that expression, and I did not apply it to any statements that, as far as I know, were made by Lord Grey. (Cheers.) And not only so, but when I had done this, fearful that there might be a connection established between my use of that phrase and the name of Lord Grey, which is a name I hold in honour, and have always held in honour, I went on to say that I did not mean to apply the phrase "old woman" to any person, but to use it strictly as qualifying the character of the apprehension. Then again:—"He had now done with Lord Grey—(Opposition cheers)—and he wished not to be tempted to say a word derogatory in any degree"—that was after an interval—"to a politician who was a most able man—a man of great talents and undoubted honesty." Then I go on further:—"He was so anxious about his personal respect for Lord Grey, that if he had said anything that would hurt or wound him in any degree he would wish it retracted." It is in these circumstances that the noble Lord, overlooking the fact that I was speaking of a different allegation from any made by Lord Grey, charges me with having described the utterances of Lord Grey as the "apprehensions of an old woman." (Laughter and cheers.)

The House of Lords.

Mr. Schreiber wished to have the Speaker's ruling upon a point of order. He observed upon the notice paper, a notice of motion in the name of the hon. member for Northampton, stating that the House of Lords was useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished. He wished to know whether it was competent for one branch of the Legislature to discuss the abolition of the other; whether the motion was one that ought to be put from the chair, and whether the notice was one which ought to be permitted to remain one day longer upon the paper. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Labouchere, who rose amid cries of "Order," wished to be permitted to make an explanation.

Earl Percy rose to order. The Chair had been appealed to on a point of order, and he did not apprehend that the hon. member had any right to explain.

The Speaker taking no notice of the interruption,

Mr. Labouchere proceeded to explain that the words of his motion were precisely those which had been submitted to the Long Parliament—(laughter)—and adopted by that assembly. It had, however, been pointed out to him by some friends that the word "useless" might imply some sort of reflection upon the House of Lords—(laughter)—and he had, therefore, handed in to the Clerk an alteration in the terms of his motion, making it read that the House of Lords was "unnecessary, obstructive, and dangerous." (Laughter.)

The Speaker: In answer to the questions of the hon. member I may say my attention was drawn to the terms of this notice of motion, and I was informed that the precedent of the words had come from the days of the Long Parliament. I am bound to say that I considered that certainly one expression in that notice was inadmissible. The hon. member for Northampton spoke of the House of Lords as useless. Now, had any hon. member spoken of the other House of Parliament in terms of that character I should have felt it my duty to call him to order; and I am glad to find that the hon. member for Northampton, as I understand, has withdrawn from his notice of motion that particular expression. The hon. member also asks me whether it is competent for this House to raise the question of the abolition of the House of Lords. The hon. member must be aware that that proposition has frequently been before the House.

Mr. Newdegate remarked that, according to his memory, the decisions of the Long Parliament had not been regarded as binding by the predecessors of the right hon. gentleman in the chair. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. Bradlaugh and the oath.

Mr. Labouchere wished to put a question to the Speaker in reference to the effect of the resolution agreed to by the House yesterday. Mr. Bradlaugh was ready, in compliance with Order 26 of the Rules and Orders of the House, to produce to the Clerk at the table the certificate of the Clerk of the Crown of his return for the borough of Northampton, and the hon. member for Morpeth and the senior hon. member for Northampton were ready to introduce Mr. Bradlaugh to the House in accordance with the resolution of the House agreed to on February 23, 1688. He wished to ask the right hon. gentleman whether the resolution of March 6 forbade Mr. Bradlaugh, accompanied by his introducers, from coming to the table and claiming his seat according to law. He further wished to ask whether, as Mr. Bradlaugh had been forbidden to take the oath of allegiance, the right hon. gentleman would inform him how he was to perform his duty to his constituents by sitting and voting in that House.

The Speaker: In reply to the first question of the hon. member, I have to state that I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, in view of the resolution agreed to by the House yesterday that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of taking the oath of allegiance prescribed by law, it would be irregular for the two hon. members referred to to introduce him to the House and conduct him to the table for the purpose of his taking the oath. I may add that it is a well-known rule of this House that no hon. member is to come to the table to be sworn until he has been called upon to do so by the Speaker; and, having regard to the resolution of yesterday, I consider myself bound not to call upon the hon. member for Northampton to come to the table to be sworn. (Hear, hear.) As regards the second question put to me by the hon. member, I have only to point out that it forms no part of my duty to advise hon. members as to the course which they should pursue in asserting their title to take their seats. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Storer was submitting a resolution affirming the necessity of reconsidering our policy of free imports, with the view to the relief of our home industries and the more equal distribution of taxation, when the House was counted out at twenty-five minutes after eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Mr. Monk moved the second reading of the Bills of Sale Amendment Act, the chief features of which are that a schedule of property is to be attached to each bill of sale, which is to be valid only in respect of the chattels therein enumerated, and that these instruments shall be registered in the local County Courts. Mr. Chamberlain supported the second reading, but thought the abuses now complained of might be remedied without a complete reversal of the existing system. The Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Hopwood moved the second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which is based on the recommendations of the Commission that sat some years ago. Among other changes it proposes to allow an accused person to give evidence on oath, and provides for a new trial before three Judges in criminal cases. Sir R. Cross gave a general support to the Bill. The Attorney-General would not oppose the second reading, but said he could not be explicit on the subject, as a measure on the Criminal Code had been announced in the Speech from the Throne. Sir W. Harcourt supported the proposal that a prisoner should be allowed to tell his own story. The discussion was continued by several of the professional members of the House, and eventually the Bill was read a second time, *nem. con.* The Criminal Procedure Bill, a companion measure, was also read a second time. Sir W. Lawson having asked, as a point of order, whether, when the certificate of the return of Colonel Miles for Malmesbury had been communicated to the House in the usual way, it would be competent for any member to make a motion dealing with it before Colonel Miles came to the

table, as was done by Sir S. Northcote before the newly-elected member for Northampton came to the table, the Speaker said that no such motion would be justified except upon grounds which were public and notorious, or within the cognisance of the House; otherwise it would be simply vexatious. The other business on the paper was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a few minutes to six.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord HOWTH took his seat on creation as a Peer of the United Kingdom. Lord NORTHBROOK, replying to the Duke of SOMERSET, said it was proposed by the Government to add two seats to the Board of Admiralty; one to be filled by the Controller of the Navy and the other by a gentleman of high engineering knowledge as well as administrative experience. This addition would be carried out by an Order in Council, and for the new appointment the Government had secured the services of Mr. G. Rendel, who had great ability and experience in hydraulic engineering, and had been a partner in the firm of Armstrong and Co. The new members of the Board would not be eligible to serve in Parliament. It was further proposed to revert to the old system of having only one Secretary of the Admiralty in addition to the Parliamentary Secretary, and that one would be called "the Permanent Secretary." Lord ELPHINSTONE suggested that designs for new ships should be taken from the shipbuilding trade all over the kingdom. Several Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Colonel Miles took his seat for the borough of Malmesbury. Notice was given by Lord J. MANNERS that, in the event of the first resolution relating to Parliamentary procedure being agreed to, he should move to add that in any division on the *clôture* the votes should be taken by secret ballot.

The debate on the Irish Land Act (adjourned from Monday) was resumed by Mr. BUTT, who, animadverting on the assertion that Mr. Gladstone's resolution was an attack on the prerogative of the House of Lords, retorted that the action of the Lords in instituting an inquiry into the Land Act was an unjustifiable attack and covert censure on the Government. But whether a vote of censure or not, he declared that the resolution before the House was just and true in its terms, and warranted and necessitated by the circumstances of the case. He was not surprised, however, at the course which had been taken by the House of Lords, because within four weeks of the Act coming into operation Lord Salisbury was "starring" in the provinces, and speaking of it as public plunder.

Mr. LEWIS, as an Ulster member who had supported the Land Act, maintained that there was no inconsistency in those who had done so now coming forward and strenuously resisting the resolution. He then proceeded to criticise the constitution of the Commission and the operation of the Act under their administration. The Sub-Commissioners, he held, were not a judicial body, but mere valuers, presided over by a legal person. If anything could have justified the Act, it would have been its success; but it had not been successful. It had not restored the promised peace in Ireland, or put down agrarian crime. Neither had it satisfied the landowner or the tenant. And he predicted that the measure would turn out an utter failure, unless the question of arrears of rent were dealt with in a more liberal manner.

The debate was continued by several hon. members.

Lord HARTINGTON remarked that the only question at issue was the mode in which the Land Act had been administered, and he contended that the Act had been fairly administered; that inquiry at this moment within six months of its passing could not beneficially affect, but rather impair its operation, and that there was no reason, founded on Constitutional practice or reasonable policy, why the House should not declare its opinion on the action of the House of Lords.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE (who was received with loud Opposition cheers) said:—

The noble Lord had been pleased to find fault with a considerable number of hon. gentleman who had taken part in the debate on this question for having gone beyond this subject, and for having discussed the merits and demerits of the Land Act. If, however, there was any inconvenience—and he was not prepared to say there might not have been some in such a discussion as this—the responsibility was due to the Government—(loud Opposition cheers)—for it was at their own option and in spite of every protest that they called upon the House to enter on a discussion which, as they were warned from the first, would run into all facts connected with the administration of the Act. The very form of the resolution proposed by the Government challenged them to discuss the condition of the country. What was it that had taken place? The House of Lords, in the exercise of its undoubted and unqualified right, had appointed a Committee to inquire into the working of recent legislation in reference to holdings in Ireland, and what was the way the Government had taken notice of it? They had brought forward a resolution to the effect that "Parliamentary inquiry at the present time tends to defeat the operation of the Act, and must be injurious to the interests of good Government in Ireland." These two propositions might or might not be true, but, at all events, they were not self-evident. They required discussion, and, if they were to be discussed, it was necessary that the working of the Act should be considered. They could not but feel that the step which was taken by the Government in challenging this discussion was one which was open to great objections, for the House had been obliged to lay aside important business, and they were likely to bring about a collision between the two branches of the Legislature, which, when matters were in such a sensitive state as they were at present in Ireland, was most undesirable. Supposing that they passed this resolution by the most overwhelming majority that was ever known, they would not stop the House of Lords, and they would therefore place their own House in the somewhat undignified position of having expended a great amount of *brutum fulmen* without any effect. So strong was the feeling of the right hon. gentleman that he was not prepared to let these objections weigh with him. The noble Lord had stated that communication with the Committee would have been undignified and impossible, but on the first night of this debate the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister said that if he (Sir S. Northcote) would say that the Lords would limit the inquiry in a certain sense the Government would be prepared to pause in bringing forward that motion. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: What I said was, that communications did not, in our opinion, form a basis of negotiation. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE continued:—

The noble Lord did take that other objection, but he also said that communications could not be opened with the Lords. (Hear, hear.) One of the objections to this inquiry on the part of the House of Lords was stated to be that it would interfere with the judicial administration of the Land Act. He would call to the mind of the House that these words had been imported into this controversy entirely by the Prime Minister—(hear, hear)—for they were not found either in the resolution of the House of Lords or in the motion of the right hon. gentleman. The House was bound, therefore, to inquire what these words meant *primâ facie*. Nothing would seem more natural than that we should seek to inquire into the operation of this novel and experimental piece of legislation, not for the purpose of overthrowing the Act, but for the purpose of inquiring into such matters as might have suggested themselves, as the result of their experience of the measure in operation. The noble Lord had said that it seemed to be considered that the House of Lords was either too sacred or too fragile to be touched. He should think the House of Lords had been touched pretty well—(hear, hear)—but the question occurred to him whether the Land Act itself was not too sacred—(loud Opposition cheers)—or too frail to be touched. (Renewed cheers.) The Land Act was not a piece of conjuring machinery which would be destroyed if people were allowed to look at it too closely—it was an important piece of legislation which vitally affected the relations between two classes of people in Ireland. (Cheers.) He did not think the proposition could be denied that whether the Act had worked well or ill it had worked unexpectedly. (Hear, hear.) Nobody expected in six months after the passing of the Act to find a block of business, a mass of arrears, the distraction which prevailed, outrages still going on, and 600 people in gaol without trial. (Cheers.) That being so, surely it was not unreasonable to inquire cautiously and prudently into such a state of things, and what kind of inquiry would be more likely to be cautious and prudent than an inquiry by a select committee of the House of Lords? (Hear, hear.) He must say that he was surprised when he heard the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister say that this inquiry would shake to its foundation the confidence which the Government had succeeded in engendering in the people of Ireland. Surely if that was the case the House need not be so very much frightened of asking a few questions which would elucidate how far this Act deserved the confidence which it was said to have inspired. He must say that he had not listened with entire satisfaction to the statement of the Prime Minister that the Land Act and the Land League were the only two living forces in Ireland. If the discussion had been not without its disadvantages, however, it had not been without some advantages. It had directed attention to the real position of the question, and the real questions which had to be solved in connection with land tenure. How did the Government intend to deal with the great question of the block of business in the Land Court, or with the question of the arrears, or with the other questions that had been raised with regard to the working of the Land Act? Hon. gentlemen talked of confidence, but he said that it was not a state of confidence but a state of suspense, and suspense was the worst enemy to confidence. The Conservative party had endeavoured in a manner that would lead to the least possible direct opposition to throw on the Government the responsibility for what they had done. If the Government persevered in putting this question they (the Opposition) did not desire to elevate it into a great national and Constitutional question. (Ironical cheers and laughter.) They considered the matter as very much in the nature of a tempest in a teacup. (Laughter.) What the Government were threatening, and what they were going to do, would come to nothing at all. The House of Lords would proceed just as it proceeded before, and he did not think it would have much to fear from the resolution or the speeches by which it had been supported. The House of Lords would proceed with its inquiry into the Land Act, and he trusted that the result of such an inquiry, ably and honestly conducted, would be for the benefit, and not for the disadvantage, of the sister country. (Loud cheers.)

The House was then cleared for a division, when several Home Rulers withdrew to the outer lobby amid laughter. The division resulted in the previous question being negatived by 303 to 219, or a Ministerial majority of eighty-four.

The little group of Home Rulers then returned, and the House divided on Mr. Gladstone's resolution, which was carried by 303 to 235, or a majority for the Government of sixty-eight. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The polling at Malmesbury resulted in the return of Colonel Miles, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 56 votes over Mr. Luce.

The dignity of K.C.B. has been conferred upon the Earl of Clanwilliam.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the operation of the Irish Land Act of last session met again on Thursday, and completed the examination of Mr. Godley, the secretary of the Land Commission. Their Lordships subsequently examined Mr. Moore, the solicitor of the Property Defence Association. It is understood that Mr. Bourke, Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland, will be examined at the next meeting of the Committee.

Colonel Miles, the new member for Malmesbury, in the room of the late Mr. Walter Powell, was received with cordial cheers from the Opposition benches as he advanced to take the oath and his seat. The honourable and gallant gentleman was accompanied by his relative, Sir Philip Miles, one of the members for East Somersetshire, and by Mr. R. N. Fowler, one of the representatives of the City of London.

The private secretary of Sir Stafford Northcote, writing to the St. Nicholas (Warwick) Conservative Association, in acknowledgment of the receipt of a resolution passed at a meeting of the association last week on the Bradlaugh question, is daily receiving from all parts of the country resolutions which testify to the intense feeling of disapprobation which the policy of Her Majesty's Government has called forth, and it is no slight satisfaction to him to know that the part which he considered it his duty to adopt in opposition to that policy has met with the hearty support of his friends.

Mr. BRADLAUGH has just issued the following address to the electors of Northampton:—"I thank you most earnestly, and most sincerely, for having, for the third time within two years, re-elected me as one of the members who ought to represent you in the House of Commons. I acknowledge most gratefully the trouble and anxiety you have so cheerfully borne on my account. I regret that since you have re-elected me a lawless majority has again, in defiance of law, hindered all effect to your return—a return which Sir Stafford Northcote admitted was unimpeachable in law, and which you know is free from taint of bribery or intimidation. The return to the seat you have chosen me to fill is yours to retake at once from me if you desire, but unless you so express your wish, I shall not insult your so recently renewed confidence by any voluntary offer to resign it. If you continue your confidence in me, as I trust and believe you will, I pledge myself to hold your return, and with the help of my fellow-countrymen to do all that man lawfully may to occupy this seat to which you have elected me.—CHARLES BRADLAUGH." It is stated that Mr. Bradlaugh intends to again consult his constituents before proceeding to any further action.

A new Conservative club was inaugurated at Peckham on Wednesday evening, among those present being Viscount Bury, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Watney, M.P., Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Morgan Howard, Q.C. A resolution was carried protesting against the attempt to establish the *clôture* and the admission of an Atheist into Parliament. At several Conservative meetings in the country similar resolutions have been adopted.

The following letter has been received from Lord Salisbury in answer to a vote of confidence passed at the annual meeting of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association:—

20, *Arlington-street, S.W., March* 4.

Dear Mr. Ross,—I am much obliged to you for your letter enclosing a resolution passed at the fourteenth annual meeting of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association. I am much gratified to receive this expression of their sympathy and support in the efforts we have made to uphold the right inherent in both Houses of Parliament of fully and freely criticising the action of the Government and the consequences flowing from its policy. I am glad to think that the attention of the people is being drawn to the dangers threatened by the projects of the Ministry.—Believe me, yours faithfully, SALISBURY.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of *England*:—

Sir,—As an old member of the House of Commons, who has been present on several occasions when the whole House has been moved by telegrams to the Prime Minister with reference to Her Majesty, I wonder, as does every other Englishman, that Mr. Gladstone, in total forgetfulness of all but himself, kept the House of Commons in suspense the whole evening as to the condition of Her Majesty, and allowed Sir Stafford Northcote, as usual, to assume the leadership of the House, and to question the Ministry as to a telegram received at the commencement of the sitting.—Your obedient servant, EDWARD KERRISON.—Oakley Park, Scole, Norfolk.

Mr. Bradlaugh has issued an address to the majority which on Monday last decided against his going through the form of taking the oath. In narrating the circumstances which have arisen since his original claim to affirm on the 3rd of May, 1880, he charges the House of Commons with having acted in defiance of the law; and, announcing that he has no intention of abandoning the struggle, now appeals to the people.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing reports upon the political oaths or affirmations required from the members of foreign Legislative Assemblies, as well as upon the mode of taking votes on divisions. The circular asking for information on these subjects was sent out on the 20th of last August. Replies in answer to it have been received from Her Majesty's representatives in Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hesse-Darmstadt, Italy, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Saxony, Servia, Spain, Sweden, and Norway, Switzerland, the United States, and Wurtemburg. In most of these countries some form of oath or affirmation is required. The exceptions are as follows:—In Austria no oath is taken by the members of the Legislative Assemblies, but they are obliged to make an affirmation. In France no oaths or affirmations are required from the members of either Legislative Assembly. In Germany neither oath nor affirmation of any kind whatever is required from the members of the Reichstag or Imperial Representative Chamber. A similar rule holds good with regard to the Bundesrath or Federal Council. The members of the Federal Council must, however, as State officials, have previously taken the oath of allegiance to their respective Sovereigns. In the local Parliaments the oath of allegiance is obligatory. Should a duly elected member refuse to take it, he cannot, under any pretence whatever, be admitted to the Chamber for which he has been returned. In Roumania no oath or affirmation whatever is required from a member of either the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies, to enable him to take his seat as such. In Sweden only the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Chambers are required to take the oath. In Norway no oath is required of the members of the Storthing. In the United States the Senators and members of the House of Representatives bind themselves by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution. In Wurtemburg the rules governing the proceedings in the two Chambers make no reference to any form of oath or affirmation being in force.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endaleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxoridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

THE POOR MAN'S HOUSE RENT.

Among the many hardships to which the working classes of our great cities, notably those of London, are subjected, there is none more pressing or pregnant of evil than the exorbitant rents they have to pay for lodgings. And, what is worse, though wages may remain at a standstill or even undergo reduction, these rents never decline. On the contrary, they are revised and augmented periodically, until they have come at last to absorb a proportion of the poor man's earnings relatively enormous. Anybody who chooses to inquire into the matter may learn that in hardly any instance is a working man's rent less than a fourth of his whole income; while in a multitude of instances it approaches a third. For the day-labourer, even in the prime of his strength, cannot count on being employed more than four or five days a week all the year round; strikes and the vicissitudes of commerce reduce the skilled artisan's average of working days by as much; and therefore, in calculations of this kind we must have regard to average earnings rather than to the sum a man may or can earn when he is fully employed. But to be compelled to pay a fourth of your income in rent is an extreme hardship. A "family man" with a thousand a year who chose to pay two hundred and fifty for his house would be thought crazy. The poor man has no choice in the matter: he has to pay at a like rate, although such a payment is infinitely harder upon him than it would be in the case supposed. An exorbitant outlay for rent, when a man's income counts by thousands, leaves him his luxuries. In the case of the working man, every penny spent for lodging is so much deducted from the barest comforts of food and clothing.

How it is that the working man is put to this cruel disadvantage is no mystery. In many occupations he is obliged to dwell close to his employer. This is especially so in the jobbing trades—such as tailoring, shoemaking, watchmaking, &c. Here the "hands" are liable to be called for at a moment's notice, and he who is out of the way loses his chance as a matter of course. There is, in consequence, a keen competition for apartments in the neighbourhood of such workshops; and householders naturally take every advantage of the demand. And what thereupon happens is that the workman has to crowd his family into as small a space as possible, besides resorting to every device at his command to make both ends meet; and one of the most obvious of these devices is to take lodgers himself. In very poor neighbourhoods it is a common thing to find two families, usually near relatives, crowded into a single room. And in countless instances these bed and living rooms are used as work-rooms during the day and far on into the night. In the vicinity of the large ready-made clothing establishments there are few working tailors' rooms without one or two sewing-machines in each. These are worked by hired women, who often lodge in the same apartments; and who, when business is pressing, never quit the place for days, but "doss," as they call it, beside their machines when quite tired out. And as the jobbing trades, the fashionable establishments—the tailors, dressmakers, and shoemakers, where garments are made by hand as ordered—abound at the West-end, this is one reason why the narrow ways running at the back of lines of great houses abound with squalor, misery, and immorality. It is in such neighbourhoods as these that rent is highest. An immense number of men, women, and children are employed, for instance, by the Oxford-street tradesmen; and these poor people must find lodging somewhere near "the shop." And so great is the demand for tolerable lodgings (for of course many of these workpeople are decent, wholesome-minded folk, who try their hardest to live as self-respecting human beings should) that ten shillings a week is quite a common price to pay for two tolerable rooms: six shillings for one room up two or three flights of stairs. It is pretty much the same in such neighbourhoods as Clerkenwell, where a decent steady workman who does not earn all the year round more than thirty shillings a week, has to pay seven or eight shillings for the comfort of accommodating his whole family in one small bed-room, with another for a living-room and work-room as well.

Things are little if at all better in the suburbs. Here the working man is hardly less crowded than in the central districts; for the rents are but little lower. For a tiny four-roomed house seven or eight shillings a week, for a six-roomed one about twelve have to be paid. And what hovels they are! We all know them, for we all catch glimpses of them from railway trains. A specimen more closely inspected had four rooms. In the back room on the ground-floor, originally meant for a sort of kitchen, two men slept. In the front room was a family of four persons. In the front room upstairs a child, one of a family of five, lay dead of scarlet-fever; and in the back room there lived a mother, a daughter in the last stage of consumption, and two other grown-up daughters engaged in a jam-factory hard by. About the demoralisation, the degradation mental and physical, which must be the fruit of all this overcrowding there can of course be no doubt at all. But that has long been well understood. It has been said a thousand times that but for this great evil we should have less drunkenness, less profligacy, less disease — and less need for prisons, workhouses, and hospitals. It has also been pointed out on various occasions that the whole race is suffering from this same evil; and something might be made of the fact if the workman is from generation to generation pinched and ground down between low wages and high rents—if he be ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-lodged, he cannot but become weakened in body and demoralised in mind, and therefore grow more and more inefficient and untrustworthy as a workman, to the detriment of trade. But with these high and broad generalities we have nothing to do at present; and, besides, there seems to be little use in sermonising on generalities. All we wish to point out is (and Mr. Firth's question to the President of the Board of Works furnishes an occasion) that, what with grand metropolitan improvements and other not wholly profitable advances of civilisation, large classes of working men in and about London are so badly off for lodging accommodation that they have to pay a cruelly large and increasing part of their earnings in rent; and that thousands of them have to choose accordingly between decency and semi-starvation. What is to be done we do not pretend to say; but sometimes, when we think of what is being done with the rents of well-to-do

farmers in Ireland—on "the commonest principle of justice"—and when we think of the thousands of patient poor men at our doors, and *their* rents that eat up their bread, we wonder a little ———. But perhaps this is a dangerous line of speculation under the circumstances.—*St. James's Gazette.*

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday at the National Society's Rooms, Westminster; Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., in the chair. About eighty other gentlemen were present.

The proceedings were opened by prayer offered by the Rev. W. T. Jones, rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, one of the secretaries; and, after a few words from the Chairman congratulating the Council on the large numbers in which the delegates had assembled on this their first public meeting, Archdeacon Emery read a report which recapitulated the previous steps taken by the Council. The Diocesan Conferences which sent representatives were Winchester, Bangor, Chichester, Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Peterborough, St. Albans, St. Asaph, Truro, Carliale, Chester, Manchester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man. Those for Oxford and Rochester had not yet been elected.

It was next proposed to amend the constitution in conformity with the advice of the Committee; and this was done on the motion of Mr. F. S. Powell (Ripon), seconded by the Dean of Lichfield; and it now stands as follows:—

"(*a*) The object of the Central Council shall be to give greater unity of action to Diocesan Conferences by considering, through representative members, the resolutions at which such conferences may have arrived, and other matters concerning the interests of the Church which the council may deem it expedient to suggest for discussion by the conferences; and so the general opinion of the Church at large may be obtained on matters affecting its welfare, with a view to their being brought prominently, if thought desirable, before the Convocations and Parliament.

"(*b*) The action of the Central Council shall be free from political bias.

"(*c*) The Central Council shall consist of representatives from Diocesan Conferences. Other persons, though not representatives, may by special invitation be present and speak but not vote.

"(*d*) A president, treasurer, and four secretaries shall be nominated by the Central Council at the first meeting of the year.

"(*e*) There shall be an executive committee nominated every year, consisting of twenty persons—ten clerical and ten lay—of whom the President of the Council, the secretaries, and the treasurer shall be '*ex officio*' members; five to form a quorum.

"(*f*) The principal duties of the executive committee shall be:—

"1. To summon meetings of the Central Council, as occasion may require; provided always, that one meeting shall be summoned every year as near as may be to the week in which Parliament assembles, at which meeting the report shall be read.*

"2. To keep Diocesan Conferences informed of the measures brought forward in Parliament or in Convocation affecting the Church, and also to inform them of the subjects suggested for discussion by the Central Council.

"3. To request the secretaries of Diocesan Conferences to supply the reports and resolutions of their respective bodies to the Central Council, and also to communicate thereon with the committees on conferences appointed by the Convocations of both provinces.

"4. To ascertain, as far as possible, the action likely to be taken by members of both Houses of Parliament residing in, or representing constituencies in, the several dioceses, with reference to measures affecting the welfare of the Church which may from time to time be before Parliament.

"5. To prepare by-laws for submission from time to time to the Council."

On the motion of Mr. Powell, seconded by the Master of Magdalene (St. Albans), the by-laws were adopted. Under these the voting is in the first instance to be by show of hands, but it will be in the power of any six members to call for a vote by orders.

Mr. Raikes was then elected President for the ensuing year; Archdeacon Emery, the Rev. W. T. Jones, Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., and Mr. Cropper, M.P., hon. secretaries; Mr. Magniac, M.P., treasurer; Messrs. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., F. S. Powell, G. W. Russell, M.P., W. E. Hubbard, J. Robinson, and H. H. Gibbs; the Deans of Lichfield and Bangor; Archdeacons Hannah and Hobhouse; the Rev. Chancellor Espin, the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, and Canons Hinds Howell and Temple, the executive committee.

Archdeacon Emery next read reports of committees on the report of the Committee of the Lower House of the Southern Convocation on Diocesan Conferences; on the *Official Year-book of the Church of England*; and on the measures affecting the Church before Parliament and Convocation—the former being no fewer than fourteen in number.

Canon Temple (Leeds) then brought forward the subject of Church Patronage, and moved the following resolution:—

That, in view of the report of the Royal Commission of 1879, and of the decisions of Diocesan Conferences, the most strenuous efforts should be made to obtain the passing of an Act without delay, which should enforce the principle that "patronage partakes of the nature of a trust to be exercised for the spiritual benefit of the parishioners," and should contain clauses (1) for the abolition of the sale of next presentations; (2) for the due regulation and registration of the sale of advowsons; (3) for the conversion of all donatives into presentative benefices; (4) for giving increased powers to the Bishop to refuse institution in certain cases and under express limitations and conditions.

The rev. gentleman said he did not profess to be entirely satisfied with Mr. Stanhope's Bill, but he was prepared to accept it as a valuable instalment of reform. With respect to the objection that to abolish the sale of next presentations would exclude from the ministry the commercial and mercantile classes, he thought the plea, to a great extent, a fanciful one; but in any case the suggested loss was not for a moment to be placed by the side of the terrible evils which arose from the existing practice. He regarded the proposals of Mr. Stanhope with regard to the sale of advowsons as exceedingly good; but they left some things still to be desired. One of them was that the sale of advowsons in gross should be restricted to certain public bodies. As to advowsons appendant, he did not see why they should not always remain appendant, or at all events, why they should be sold except with half the parish. Nothing could be further from his idea than to abolish private patronage, which he regarded as a most valuable thing; and he agreed with the Bishop of Exeter that private persons might be allowed to acquire advowsons from public patrons in the character of founders. But under no circumstances would he allow any portion of the purchase-money to be recovered by the sequestration of the living. (Cheers.) This scandal, however, was not touched by Mr. Stanhope's Bill. As to donatives, the law seemed very imperfectly understood; in fact, it was stated that their owners could not present themselves. The proposals of Mr. Stanhope as to the power of the Bishop to refuse a presentee promised exceedingly well.

Mr. Cropper, M.P. (Carlisle), who seconded the motion, also said he was prepared to go farther than Mr. Stanhope's Bill in the interests of the Church; but it was clear that, having regard to the pressure of business in the House of Commons, the briefer a measure was the better. His hon. friend had made his Bill shorter last year, and he might have to make it shorter still; but he thought his hon. friend might be able, barring some of the refinements of the measure, to get it through this session after all. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stanhope, M.P., who was warmly received, and who spoke by invitation, said he was much gratified at the general acceptance which his proposals had received from the Diocesan Conferences, and from Churchmen throughout the country. He had in the main returned to the provisions of his first Bill of last year. In fact, he had only consented to give that Bill up in the hope that he might, with the help of Mr. Gladstone, be able to pass a smaller measure. But he had now reverted to his first idea; and he might say that he attached the greatest importance to the principle of publicity. Last year he felt some doubt as to donatives, but he was now entirely in accordance with the resolution before the Council. (Cheers.) As to the sale of next presentations, he might add to what Canon Temple had said, that the principle of their abolition had actually been carried by Sir Richard Cross in the House of Commons, though his right hon. friend's Bill had unfortunately failed in the end to pass. He agreed that his (Mr. Stanhope's) Bill left many things to be desired, but he felt it would not be wise to overweight it. He could not admit, however, that more inquiry was needed. There had been inquiry enough. (Cheers.) He confessed he did not feel so sanguine about the prospects of the Bill as his friend, Mr. Cropper, seemed to be; but if the measure failed, he thought they should urge the Government to take up the question, and press it forward with all their power.

Canon Clements (Lincoln) asked whether it was intended to give the Bishop power to refuse a presentee on the ground of ritual.

Mr. Stanhope said his proposals were certainly not intended to apply to such subjects, and if the Bill were not clear on that point he would see that it was made so. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P. (who was also invited to address the Council), could thoroughly re-echo all that previous speakers had said, and he thought that his hon. friend deserved the thanks of Churchmen for his thoughtful and plucky attempt to remedy a great evil. But he could not entirely agree with what his hon. friend had said with regard to the sale of next presentations, and he must remind the Council that the Commissioners on that point were not unanimous. In point of fact, the minority report was signed by that most admirable of lawyers, the late Lord Justice James, and that most devoted of Churchmen, Lord Devon. (Cheers.) What was really desirable was to stop the sale of next presentations by an impecunious vendor, through the worst class of agent, to the worst class of purchaser. But could they hope to prevent that by merely declaring in an Act of Parliament that such a thing was unpopular? It was most important to connect the patronage of the Church as far as possible with the ownership of the soil; but suppose the case of a gentleman who, without any fault of his own, found himself in a strait. At present he could sell his next presentation, and the patronage would come back again to his family. Pass the Bill and he would have no alternative, if he were an honourable man, but to alienate his living, and so to sever a connection between the benefice and the estate, which might have existed since the times of the Plantagenets, and which he would have desired to last for ever. By all means check the abuses which had grown up, but let them not commit the usual fault of reformers of going too far and falling on the other side. (Cheers.)

Canon Gore asked whether there would have been any great difficulty in maintaining the clauses of the old Bill for the creation of diocesan boards of patronage. Mr. Stanhope regretted the loss of the clauses, but said great difficulty had been found in embodying the proposal in an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Russell, M.P., moved an amendment to the effect that the Bill should contain clauses for the abolition alike of traffic in next presentations and advowsons. He was not very much in love with private patronage. Indeed he thought the best that could be said for it was that, like many other anomalies, it worked better in practice than any one could have expected it to do. He saw no difference in principle between the sale of advowsons and next presentations; and thought that that principle was intolerable. (Cheers.) These successive attempts to tinker a thoroughly bad job might be positively mischievous by perpetuating evils and rendering it more than ever difficult to remove them. With regard to Mr. Leatham's threatened Bill, he hoped it would proceed on more decided lines than his hon. friend's; but in any case he could only support Mr. Stanhope's Bill as an instalment. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gurdon, M.P. (Norwich), seconded the amendment. Mr. T. Collins, M.P. (Ripon), thought it was a very dangerous thing for Churchmen to put themselves forward in a movement to deprive persons of their property without compensation. Depend upon it, if they set an example of loot and plunder, they would not lack imitators. (Cheers.) He thought that Mr. Stanhope had committed an error in tactics in not dividing his measure, because on all other points there would be a general agreement. Mr. Crewdson (Carlisle) warmly supported the original motion.

The amendment was not passed, and the original motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P. (Lichfield), in introducing a discussion on the subject of tithes, moved—

That the landowners should in all cases pay the tithe rent-charge.

He said that agitation had arisen on this question, and friction had occurred which they, as Churchmen, found it impossible to allay. There were at present before Parliament two Bills dealing with the question. As every one knew, tithes up to the time of the commutation were a charge upon produce, and at that time the charge was removed from produce and made a rent-charge on the land, and, therefore, it became a debt due from the landowner. In Ireland, Scotland, and many places in England, the charge was paid by the landowner, and both the Bills before Parliament proposed to make the payment by the landowner universal. There was no practical difficulty in the charge being paid by the landowner; both farmers and tithe-owners wished it to be so paid. It amounted to the same thing to the landowners whether they paid personally or through the medium of their tenants; and if any landowner gained any pecuniary advantage from the payment of the tithes by his tenant, he was gaining an advantage to which he had no right. To the Bill which he had had the honour of bringing forward, Mr. Inderwick, the introducer of the other Bill, had put down the following amendment:—"That no legislation affecting the ordinary tithes of the country will be satisfactory which does not provide for its total extinction, with due regard to vested interests." Mr. Inderwick's idea as to a "due regard to vested interests" was shown by his own Bill, which dealt with extraordinary tithes. The first section abolished all extraordinary tithes for ever, so that not a single acre of land which was brought into cultivation for the growth of hops after the passing of the Bill would be liable for extraordinary tithes. The effect of subsequent clauses would be to reduce an extraordinary tithe rentcharge of £100, paid upon land already under hop cultivation, to about £22 10s. That was Mr. Inderwick's idea of compensation. Was not this, in effect, a simple reproduction in England of the very principles of the Irish Land Act? And was it not noticeable that this operation should first be brought into practice in England with regard to the lands of the Church? The motion was seconded by Canon Hinds Howell (Norwich).

Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P. (Chichester), thought that that was not quite the place, and that a body of clergymen, although there were laymen among them, were not quite the body to discuss whether tithes should be paid by the landlord or by the tenant. The carrying out of the proposed change would involve the making of fresh agreements between landowners and their tenants, and fresh agreements would be attended with a loss to the landowners. He agreed that the payment should be made by the landlord where it could be done without disadvantage, but the matter must be left to the landlord's own voluntary action. He moved as an amendment—

That the Central Council is of opinion that landowners should, where practicable, pay the tithe rentcharge.

The amendment was seconded by Sir C. Anderson (Lincoln).

Canon Watson (Peterborough) said it seemed to him that the proposal of Mr. Leighton would hinder freedom of contract between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Powell (Ripon) thought that the subject scarcely came within the objects of the constitution of the Council; and that even if it was within those objects it was inexpedient to discuss such a subject at what was practically the first meeting. It was the largest question of a secular character which could engage the minds of Churchmen.

Archdeacon Emery said that the question had been discussed at different conferences during the year.

Mr. Hunter Rodwell (Ely) had never before heard such a universal concurrence of opinion upon any subject from various interests as prevailed with regard to the propriety of the tithe being paid by the landlord, and that the Tithe Commutation Act should be thoroughly carried out. It seemed to him that it was not a case in which freedom of contract should come in at all.

Mr. Pell, M.P. (Peterborough), said that the Tithe Commutation Act contemplated that it would be always practicable for the landowner to pay the tithe. The amendment of Sir Walter Barttelot would be a complete negative to Mr. Stanley Leighton's Bill.

After some further discussion the original motion was carried by a large majority.

On the subject of extraordinary tithes, the Rev. Dr. Crosse (Chichester) moved—

That while no adequate cause has been shown for depriving the owners of extraordinary tithe rentcharge of their existing rights, yet, in the event of being compelled to give way to the pressure of other interests, the only settlement that could be recommended by this meeting would be one which would secure to them and to their successors a permanent equivalent of their present income from the extraordinary tithe rentcharge.

This was a repetition of the motion of which Mr. Talbot had given notice in the House of Commons. The question of extraordinary tithes was one of the most vital importance to a large number of the clergy. The charge was attacked because it was supposed to be one peculiarly open to assault. The Liberation Society was congratulating itself because it had induced tenant-farmers to take the matter up. At the time of the passing of the Commutation Act of 1836 the Legislature was desirous of having the whole of the tithes commuted without distinction, and it was upon the pressure of the landed interest that the distinction was maintained between ordinary and extraordinary tithes. The landowners thought that the hop cultivation would diminish, and they wished to avoid the permanent saddling of their land with a heavy commutation charge. It was now said that the extraordinary charge interfered with the cultivation of hops; but the fact was that the area under hop cultivation had increased from 48,000 acres to 66,000. With regard to the amount of the charge, he instanced the case of eight and a half acres of hop ground, the produce of which last year sold for £352, while the tithe at 10s. an acre amounted to only £4 10s.

Canon Watson (Peterborough) seconded the motion. He said that while it was inexpedient to do away with the extraordinary tithe-charge, they would be perfectly willing to consent to an arrangement by which it would be merged in the ordinary tithes.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the subject of the proposed New Education Code, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Powell, seconded by Archdeacon Maltby (Lincoln):—

That the Executive Committee be requested to take into consideration the New Code on Education when issued, with a view to determine whether it is desirable that they should invite the attention of the Diocesan Conferences to the Government measure."

The following were adopted as subjects to be suggested as desirable for early discussion in Diocesan Conferences:—Church Courts and Report of Royal Commission thereon. Church Legislation—draft Bill as approved by both Convocations, and commonly known as the Bishop of London's Bill. Church Boards and Church Councils. Cathedral Commission Report.

Canon Hole (Lincoln) moved—

That the executive committee be empowered to form a Parliamentary committee by inviting any members of the Central Council whom they may select for the purpose to act with them.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Lowndes (Hereford), and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Master of Magdalene (St. Albans), seconded by Mr. Stopford-Sackville (Peterborough), a vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation to Mr. Raikes for presiding, and the Dean of Lichfield closed the meeting by pronouncing the Benediction.

* Due care shall be taken to avoid the days appointed for the meetings of the Convocations.

A DIOCESAN CONFERENCE FOR LONDON.

A large and influential meeting of the laity was held on Tuesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Bishop of London, to consider the desirability of periodically holding a Conference of the Diocese of London. Among those present were Lord Redesdale, Lord Bathurst, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Ashley, Sir R. Cross, Lord Chas. Bruce, M.P., Sir Hardinge Giffard, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., Sir Walter Farquhar, Sir John Mowbray, M.P., Mr. O. Coope, M.P., Sir W. T. Charley (Common Serjeant), Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Colonel Makins, M.P., Mr. C. Mills, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Mr. F. S. Powell, Mr. T. Hankey, the Bishop of Bedford, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Canon Gregory, Canon Prothero, Canon Wilkinson, Canon Nisbet, the Rev. Capel-Cure, the Rev. G. F. Otley, and the Rev. Dr. Thornton, vicar of St. John's Kensington, hon. secretary. Bishop Claughton was absent through illness.

The Bishop of London, having stated that Lord Stanhope, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Salisbury, and others would have been present but were unable to attend, thanked the very large number of the laity who had come together. He believed also that, if the clergy hoped to do their work with anything like success in their various parishes, they must enlist not only the sympathy but the co-operation of their lay parishioners. The plan of holding Diocesan Conferences had been adopted in every diocese in England and Wales, with the exception of three—viz., London, Worcester, and Llandaff. The almost universal adoption of these conferences within the past twelve years was in itself a practical evidence of their utility. (Hear.) There were now over 180 lay readers in the diocese of London, 3,000 registered lay helpers, and over 300 ladies of all ranks who were members of the Ladies' Association, and employed in endeavouring to promote religion and morality throughout the diocese. One of the most important agencies in the diocese was the Bishop of London's Fund, which, mainly owing to the persevering work of laymen, had raised no less a sum than £650,000, which had been expended with admirable wisdom and prudence in dissipating the spiritual destitution of this great metropolis. (Applause.) It was objected that conferences like this ended in talk. That, no doubt, was true to some extent, but he did not think it followed that, as a matter of course, no good resulted from such conferences. If that were so, it must be admitted that there was a great deal of eloquence thrown away within the walls of Parliament during the Session, and a still larger amount of eloquence wasted in different parts of the country during the recesses that intervened between the different Sessions of Parliament. (Laughter.) In a state of society like that which existed at the present time the motive power must necessarily be public opinion. By public opinion he did not mean the spasmodic efforts now and then made when there was a sort of scare in the country; but he referred to the steady growth of opinion, which went on slowly, and moved not only legislative but all other sorts of social progress. The Right Rev. Prelate proceeded briefly to sketch the plan for the constitution and standing orders of the Conference, which had been drawn up by a committee of the clergy, headed by Archdeacon Hessey, remarking that the chief difficulty arose not in connection with the representation of the clergy in such Conferences, because it would be provided that the clergy in the different deaneries should elect their own representatives in number and proportion to the size and importance of the parishes comprised within the deaneries. The difficulty lay in the representation of the laity. In other dioceses, where almost all the laity knew each other, and particularly in the rural parts, the number of laymen might easily be counted who would be ready to serve usefully in Conferences such as the one that was projected, and even in the towns the parochial system existed to a sufficient extent to enable the people in each individual parish to make a choice of their representatives. The only places bearing in particular points a resemblance to London were Manchester and Liverpool, and in the last-named place it had not been found impossible to choose lay representatives; but in the diocese of London there were 2,900,000 persons crowded into the space of the second smallest county of England, and crowded, too, in such a manner that people frequently did not know their own neighbours. The difficulty itself was where to look for the area from which the representatives of the laity were to be chosen. Many of the parishes were practically cities, and it would not be possible therefore to choose from them as parishes, and it had therefore been determined by the Committee to suggest a plan under which there should be

alloted to each rural deanery a number of lay representatives in proportion to the number of their population and the importance of the parishes which they contained. By that means it was thought that a proper lay representation would be obtained, the number of lay delegates being something less than two to one. If differences should arrive with regard to the questions brought before the Conference, and there was likely to be a conflict between the two orders—the clergy and the laity—then the voting would be taken by orders, and the question would only be decided when the voting in each case was in the same direction. as far as the holding of elections was concerned, it was suggested that they should take place in July, and that the Conferences should be held in the month of February, or as early as could be conveniently arranged after the meeting of Parliament, and when the various members, both clerical and lay, who had been elected were likely to be in London. (Applause.)

Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., moved the first resolution, which was as follows :—"That it is desirable that a Conference of clergy and laity should be held for the diocese of London."

Lord Charles Bruce, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said he considered that in all the dioceses in England where these Conferences had been held during the past twenty years there was now a tendency to make them meet much more frequently than they had hitherto done, and this he regarded as no small indication of the estimation in which they were held. He was aware that views had been expressed as to the utility of holding these conferences, and that there was a very prevalent idea that they generally ended in talk rather than in action; but he ventured to think that the mere fact of bodies of laymen and clergy meeting together from time to time for the friendly interchange of opinions and of suggestions must strengthen the Church of England, by drawing its members closer and closer together in a bond of union. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Russell, M.P., stated that he had come from a meeting of a cognate character—the Central Diocesan Conference—and he had been charged with a special message from one who had a very practical acquaintance with institutions of this kind—he referred to the Archdeacon Emery, who had given much time and attention to the organisation of Church Conferences. That rev. gentleman said he considered that the advantages of such Conferences in increasing brotherly charity amongst Churchmen could not be over-estimated. He gave that remark his unqualified approval. As to the question of Disestablishment, he was unable to say whether or not this was to be considered a question of practical politics, but if it were it could not be brought about by a single Act of Parliament but would probably be a gradual process analogous to that by which it had obtained its present position. Recent legislation showed unmistakably that the Church of England was undergoing a gradual, progressive, and steady change. It was therefore of the most vital importance that the Church should rely for support upon the resources within herself. (Applause.)

Mr. Thomas Rudd supported the resolution, and strongly urged the necessity for such a Conference in the interests of both the clergy and laity.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sir R. Cross moved the following resolution :—

That this meeting, considering that the scheme now proposed and laid before it will secure as adequate a representation of the laity as is practicable under the peculiar circumstances of the diocese, would gladly aid the Lord Bishop in carrying it out.

He said that the name of Archdeacon Emery had been brought forward; he knew no one who had done so much to bring the clergy and laity together as that rev. gentleman. He remembered more than twenty years ago going to the first Church Congress held at Cambridge, through Archdeacon Emery's exertions, and though they were much smiled at at the time, the result had shown that these Church Congresses had done great good, and that they had now become so large as to be almost unwieldy. Through their action, no doubt, the desire for Diocesan Conferences of a much more practical character had been very much more prevalent than previously. He could conceive nothing better for the interests of the Church than that the Bishop should meet his clergy and laity, so that the work of the Church might be done by all. He well remembered the first Diocesan Conference at Liverpool, and he could assure them that much practical work was done: it did not all end in talk. One of the first questions brought before the Conference was that of the tables which had been published in a great many of the newspapers, as to the number of people who attended churches belonging to the Church of England. A committee was appointed at once to inquire into the whole matter throughout the diocese, for the purpose of laying before them at their next meeting statistical facts which would be positively verified by the evidence of the churchwardens and the clergy. That committee had already met. They were instructed not only to furnish particulars, but they were also instructed to advise the Bishop as to the best way in which any shortcomings of the Church could be remedied, and it was very satisfactory to know that although it was not more than four or five months since that Conference was held, there were one or two what he might call black spots where beneficial changes had been effected, and for which additional Church work had already been provided. If he thanked the Lord Bishop, it was not merely for the statement he had made, but it was for the time and manner in which he had brought this subject forward. He had, in his opinion, seized the right opportunity. As London was such a great diocese it would never have done to have made a rash experiment here which might have failed; but the time had now come when the action of Diocesan Conferences was being felt all over the country. He was, therefore, convinced that this—the greatest diocese of all—should by no means neglect to form a Diocesan Association. His honourable friend had spoken of matters which he did not wish to enter into—namely, as to the relation between the Church and the State. But there was a matter which was much more closely connected with the immediate present than that. It was this: there were a great many matters which might be settled by the Church herself without going to Parliament at all, and his advice had always been. "Never go to Parliament if, by any possible means, you can avoid it." (Laughter.) Those matters could often be settled by the Diocesan Conference, when the opinions of the clergy and laity, with the Bishop at their head, could be taken. No doubt there were questions which must be brought before Parliament. There was one in which he himself had been concerned—namely, the increase of the Episcopacy. If he might venture to give one piece of advice, he would say, "Never go to Parliament unless Churchmen are practically agreed." (Applause.) The forum of the House of Commons was not the place where Churchmen were to fight against one another. They ought never to approach that assembly unless they were thoroughly in earnest and were practically agreed as to what they wanted; and he was quite certain that if their requests were only reasonable they were quite certain, even in such a Parliament as they had at present—(laughter)—he did not speak of this individual Parliament, but of the Parliament to which his hon. friend had referred, which was not composed of Churchmen entirely, but which took in Roman Catholics, Jews, and members of all denominations—even in this Parliament they might rely upon the reasonable requests of the Church being granted. (Hear, hear). He thought this scheme which the Bishop had put before them was certainly very well framed, and he would remind them that the Bishop did not wish them to be bound by every detail of that scheme, the principle of which he was sure was sound. He quite agreed with what a former speaker had said, that they did not simply want to get persons on the Conference who lived in London for a few months only in the year; they wanted the earnest, practical, working Churchmen, who would understand the various works of the districts in which they lived, and who were really zealous in the work of the Church.

Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., seconded the motion, pointing out the impossibility of securing the representation on the Conference upon the parochial basis.

Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., having commended the scheme upon its general principles, complained of the system by which the representation was proposed to be secured, and urged upon the Right Rev. Prelate that some amendments in this direction should be made.

General Walker Fowkes also pointed out that some of the details of the scheme might be improved, and more adequate representation secured by the process.

Mr. T. Hankey contended that the laity did not support the clergy in such a manner as to enable them to perform their duties efficiently.

Mr. F. Powell hoped the scheme would be adopted as it stood, and that its details would be fully discussed at some future time.

The Bishop of London, in assuring the meeting that all suggestions would receive the fullest possible consideration, remarked that the parochial system had been practically broken up years ago by the continual formation of new districts.

The resolution having been agreed to,

Sir John Mowbray moved, and Mr. Beresford-Hope seconded—

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Lord Bishop of London for his kindness in inviting it to assemble, and for his action as its President.

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

The Bishop of London, in acknowledgment, expressed his confidence that the step he had taken would be beneficial to the diocese of London.

RITUAL LITIGATION.

Canon Trevor has addressed the following letter to the *Record* :—

"Sir,—I should never be surprised at your 'turning with relief' from a speech of mine to one by the Archbishop of York. His Grace is every way better worth hearing. On the present occasion, too, the Archbishop's speech is fairly reported, while the provincial press has not given you even the ghost of mine. Any speech would look 'vague and general' if reflected on the reader without the reasons or working details adduced by the speaker. That my hearers thought differently is evident from the motion being carried by three to one in the Lower House, while the neutrals must have been equal to the minority. Had the Upper House been more favourable the Lower would probably have been unanimous. As it was, the Prelates who took part in the debate made no objection to the motion. The Bishop of Carlisle thought it shadowy, but then his Lordship 'did not believe a word' of the clergy being willing to submit to their Bishops. The Archbishop also asked where the force was to come from, and, acknowledging that he went a long way with me, turned from my proposal to sketch out another course, which, not being put into the shape of an amendment, could not, of course, come into discussion. Neither of these Prelates voted against my motion. Its further course was arrested by the solitary 'No' of the Bishop of Liverpool, but as that was the only word he contributed to the debate it could not much assist the discussion, which you agree is desirable.

"Your readers will get a clearer idea of the matter if you will allow me to explain the difference between my plan and the Archbishop's, so far as I understood his Grace's outline. In the first place, my motion had nothing whatever to do with the Courts or the law. The heading 'Courts of the Church' is the reporter's mistake; perhaps he thought the mistake was on my part, and therefore suppressed my explanation. The fact, however, is, that my proposal is altogether independent and outside of the Courts. It is limited to questions which were never meant for the Courts. The Courts are for the correction of criminous clerks properly so called—men of evil life and example. It is only of late years that questions of ritual have come under their decision, and this is clearly against the intention and plain words of the Preface to the Prayer-book. It is this 'unseemly litigation,' not the Courts, that I wish to restrain, simply by settling the dispute out of Court.

"The law at present gives the Bishop a *veto* on legal proceedings. His right and duty to admonish the clergy are, you say, 'already to a great extent acknowledged by the clergy.' True, and I wish to increase the extent. In the cases brought into Court the Bishop's admonition has not been obeyed, and it is to these alone that my proposal applies. Where the Bishop can settle the dispute nothing more is needed; where he fails I desire to fortify his claim on the canonical obedience of the clergy. In saying that it is 'unnecessary or impossible to concede through Convocation any power already possessed by the Bishop,' you forget that in the cases in view the power is disputed.

"Canonical obedience is related to canonical powers, and can only come from Convocation. The power is in the Bishop by consecration I grant—though that is very High doctrine for the *Record*—but the exercise of it is regulated by the canons, and a new canon that should make it more effectual on a mistaken or doubting conscience would seem to be very desirable. For absolute submission to the Bishop there is neither law, canon, nor common practice. The incumbent is the person responsible to the law, and cannot be effaced by the Bishop. But if an incumbent refuses to listen to the Bishop on the plea that he himself had no doubt, a canon directing him to attend the Bishop when required, and give due heed to his admonition, would at least take away one excuse. Again, when a parish priest of long standing insists on his own construction of the rubrics against a Bishop of eminent talents, but little parochial experience, he may often be brought to reason by the mediation of his peers; and, if not, the law remains exactly as before. Surely this is in the spirit of our Lord's injunction in Matt. xviii. 16, 17, and of the apostolical precedent in ritual questions, Acts xv. 6.

"My suggestions did not stop here. Though the Bishop of Carlisle strangely overlooked it, they provide a voice for the parishioners which the law does not recognise. The law leaves everything to the incumbent, the Bishop, and the Court; the parishioners have nothing to say in the matter. The Bishop can and does prevent their resort to the Court without affording them any alternative inquiry. Even under the Public Worship Regulation Act, if the incumbent comes to terms with the Bishop, the services may still be distasteful to the complainants and even illegal. This is now complained of as a denial of justice, and Parliament is asked to remove the check and throw the Courts open to unlimited litigation. To avoid this I want all parties to agree to a *modus vivendi* with the sanction of the Bishop. For this purpose the parishioners must have their fair share in the arbitration. I suggested for the Council of Conciliation the Diocesan Chancellor, three dignitaries, and three lay communicants, nominated by the patron, the minister, and the parishioners respectively. This is, of course, only a suggestion open to any sort of modification; and, after all, the Bishop, the Courts, and the law remain with all their powers exactly as at present. I must repeat that the whole plan is purely persuasive; its sole object is to prevent the resort to unseemly litigation. What I said of it—and I was supported by two-thirds of the Lower House of this Province—was, that it would prevent nine out of ten cases from reaching the Courts at all, and the tenth would reach them without a particle of public sympathy with the obdurate offender.

"Now, what is the plan less definitely sketched by the Archbishop? It agreed with mine in bringing the parties face to face before the Bishop without legal articles, counsel, and so forth. It differed in giving the Bishop the power to decide the law subject to appeal to the Provincial Court. This is in effect the Diocesan Court of the Church Discipline Act without the assessors there provided. It would give the Bishop the legal power denied to him by the Public Worship Regulation Act. But what is the practical value of this power? If the incumbent will submit, the Bishop can already appease the doubt or diversity under the provision in the Preface of the Prayer-Book. If the incumbent is not content with the Bishop's decision, he would appeal to the Provincial Court, and the litigation with all legal consequences designed and undesigned continues as at present. The fact is, as I showed at York, that the legal power of the Bishop is the very thing which causes most of the litigation, and invariably breaks down in the Courts. All legal powers are subject to legal construction, and hence the 'pitfalls' which the Archbishop of Canterbury complains of in our ecclesiastical legislation. Bishops are not lawyers, and no one will take their word for law. But they possess a moral and spiritual authority (if you will pardon me for insisting on the distinction) which is of much greater force than their legal jurisdiction. My object is to bring that force to bear more directly on the conscience both of clergy and people. I want to present it as a moral force, distinct and apart from legal power. I would regulate it by canonical, that is by religious, authority rather than by statute law; by persuasion, not by force. To do this we must have regard not to the consciences already satisfied, but to the reluctant, the doubtful, and if you will the perverse. The heavier your blows the stronger will be the resistance—that is a law of nature; but there is a moral in the old fable of the sun and the wind which ought not to be lost on Christian consciences.

"On the subject of my second motion (which was withdrawn with the view of submitting it to the Royal Commission, along with the recommendations of the Committee), I am glad to find myself in accordance both with the Archbishop and yourself on the points where you differ from his Grace. On this, if you permit, I will address you another time. There has been too much of hasty legislation and passionate resistance. All parties need more of calm and rational discussion."

The Bishop of Liverpool writes to the *Spectator* in reply to a letter from Canon Trevor respecting a vote his Lordship gave in York Convocation. His Lordship says :—

"I voted against Canon Trevor's well-meant resolution for one simple reason—I regarded his proposal as perfectly useless. Submission to 'the pastoral authority of the Bishop' is a medicine which, of late years, has been repeatedly tried, and has repeatedly failed. I am utterly unconvinced that the remedy would do more good, however recommended, in days to come, than it has done in times past. It is precisely the unwillingness of clergymen to listen to the private friendly remonstrances of their Bishops which has been the cause of the present distress. For these reasons I thought Canon Trevor's able speech was only labour in vain, and I voted against his resolution. He assumed that clergymen are willing to submit to the pastoral authority of Bishops; but he did not prove it. All experience points in a very different direction. The question I should like Canon Trevor to take up is this :—What does he propose to do with those many litigious incumbents who are a law to themselves, who are determined to do nothing which contradicts their own will, and refuse to submit to the friendly admonition of their Bishops? Will he prevent such men appealing from tribunal to tribunal, until they come to a final Court composed exclusively of laymen? I doubt it."

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. James John Hornby, D.D., Head Master of Eton College and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, preached the sermon. A special prayer and thanksgiving were offered during the service for the merciful preservation of Her Majesty on the 2nd inst. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out in the afternoon, attended by the Hon. Evelyn Moore. The Duchess of Connaught also drove out, accompanied by the Duke. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Rev. James J. Hornby, D.D., dined with the Queen.

On Monday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. The Empress of Austria, accompanied by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Countess of Karolyi, and attended by Countess Mary Festetics, Baron Nopsca, and Prince Rudolph Lichtenstein, arrived at the Castle shortly before two o'clock, and remained an hour. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, received the Empress at the entrance of the Castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite left Windsor at 4.10 p.m. for London.

On Tuesday morning the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn attended in the private chapel of the Castle, Windsor, to return thanks for her recovery. The service was read by the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Connaught. The Empress Eugénie, attended by Mdlle. Rouher and the Duc de Bassano, arrived at the Castle shortly before 6 p.m. from London. The Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill, met the Empress at the railway station at Windsor, and accompanied her to the Castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Empress Eugénie, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), Lady Waterpark, Mdlle. Rouher, the Duc de Bassano, General Viscount Bridport, and the Master of the Household.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales dined with Earl and Countess Stanhope at their residence in Grosvenor-place.

On Wednesday evening the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite visited the Lyceum Theatre to witness the performance of *Romeo and Juliet*.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the College of the Jesuit Fathers at Beaumont, Old Windsor, on Thursday afternoon, in order to receive from the students a congratulatory address upon her providential escape from assassination. At the lodge entrance of the College, which is situated near the Bells of Ouseley, and commanding views of the Thames, Runnymede, and Windsor Castle, the arched gateway bore in gold lettering the inscription, "Pro Deo, Regina, et Patria," and was otherwise decorated with festoons of flowers and bunting. At four o'clock the Rev. Father Francis Cassidy (rector), the Rev. Father G. Kingdom (prefect of studies), the Rev. Father O'Hare, the Rev. Father B. Vaughan, the Rev. W. Heathcote, the Rev. Father Clarke, Lady Milford, the Dowager Lady Bulkeley, Colonel and Mrs. Howard Vyse, Don James, eldest son of Don Carlos (who himself was on a visit to the College), and some 200 students assembled outside the College, and Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice who were in an open carriage and attended by Lady Waterpark, Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir J. C. M'Neill, arrived at the College soon after, their appearance being greeted with hearty cheers. At the gates of the grounds the Royal visitors were received by the Rev. Father Cassidy, the Rector, and Mr. C. E. de Trafford, who were introduced by Sir Henry Ponsonby. Mr. de Trafford then read to Her Majesty, who, with the Princess, remained in the carriage, an address offering the most hearty and loyal congratulations to the Queen upon her escape from the wicked attempt upon her life, and thanking her for giving the students at Beaumont College the present opportunity of testifying their gratitude for Her Majesty's merciful deliverance. Mr. de Trafford than handed the document to the Queen, who in a few gracious words of thanks assured him that she was very much flattered by the loyal and kind address of the boys. Some handsome bouquets were then presented to Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice by Michell Wood and Charles Wood, sons of Sir Evelyn Wood, Frederick Fane, a nephew of Mdme. D'Arcos, and Francis Robertson. The National Anthem was sung by the whole of those present with much enthusiasm, and the Royal visitors then quitted Old Windsor amid renewed applause.

To-morrow (Sunday) evening the regular congregation at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle will be absent in order to leave room for all comers. The doors will be opened at 6, and no seats will be reserved.

Mr. Shields, who has been recently making experiments at Peterhead, with the object of rendering the sea in a storm sufficiently calm to allow ships to enter harbour safely, by pouring oil upon the water, obtained a successful result on Wednesday. The sea at the entrance to the north harbour at Peterhead was running high and the water was broken, but as soon as the oil apparatus (a force pump with 1,200ft. of lead and iron piping) was set to work the fair way at the mouth of the harbour became perfectly smooth, and the invention was pronounced a success.

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

HART, SON, PEARD, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHURCH METAL WORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

SECTION I.—CAST IRON GATES, RAILINGS, CROSSES, &c.
SECTION II.—WROUGHT IRON do. do.
SECTION III.—LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, BELL PULLS, &c.
SECTION IV.—GAS, CANDLE, AND OIL FITTINGS.
SECTION V.—CHURCH PLATE, BRASSES, LECTERNS, &c.
SECTION VI.—FURNITURE FOR DOMESTIC USE.

MEDALS—

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, AND PHILADELPHIA.

SHOW ROOMS:

168, REGENT STREET, W.,

AND

53 to 58, WYCH ST., STRAND, LONDON.

CHEAP STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.

Supersede in one instrument Pencil, Pen and Ink.

Prices, 1s. to 7s. 6d.

SEND FOR LIST AND PARTICULARS TO

LETTS (LIMITED), LONDON BRIDGE.

H. S. AKIN & CO.,

Stock and Share Brokers.

Investment Lists on Application.

3, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, E.C.

Fountains of many Designs.

SANDERS & CO.,

365, EUSTON ROAD,

HAVING bought most of the MODELS of the late firm of AUSTIN & SEELEY, are prepared to execute work in every kind of

GARDEN ORNAMENT.

Also a Large Stock of

MONUMENTAL WORK

In Granite, Marble, and Stone kept on hand

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA,

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITH THE EXCESS OF FAT EXTRACTED.

THE FACULTY pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER, and invaluable for invalids and children."

Made instantaneously with Boiling Water.

Adopted as a Medical comfort in the Royal Navy.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER, than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when other chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c. By Chemists and Grocers.

H. SCHWEITZER and Co., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Have it in your houses, and use no other, for it is the safe antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, Smallpox, and the Headache, having peculiar and exclusive merits.

In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s. each.

LAMPLOUGH'S CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE SYRUP. "A perfect luxury:" effervescing with Pyretic Saline, a delightful summer drink. *In bottles, 2s. and 4s. 6d. each.*

Sold by all Chemists; and the Maker, 113, Holborn, London.

EDE AND SON,

ROBE MAKERS,

By Special Appointment,

TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE LORD CHANCELLOR, THE BISHOPS, CORPORATION OF LONDON, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND UNIVERSITY GOWNS

of every description.

Rochet, Chimere and Lawn Sleeves.

Surplices for Clergy and Choir,

Hoods, Stoles, College Caps, Cassocks, Bands, Band Cases, Scarves, Clergy Collars, Sermon Cases.

FULL-SLEEVE GOWNS FOR PRESENTATION.

PEERS', LEGAL, AND CORPORATION ROBES.

Established 1689.

94, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

NOTICE.

The JOHN BULL may be obtained on the day of publication, at Messrs. SMITH and SON'S Railway Book-stalls, or of any Newsagent, at 5d. per copy, or direct from the Office on the following terms:—

Annual Subscription ...	In advance, 23s.	Credit, 28s.
Half-Yearly ditto	,, 12s.	,, 14s.
One Quarter	7s.	

Two or more Copies, in advance, One Guinea each per annum.

CHARGE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Public Companies, 1s. per line.

General Trade Advertisements (Reduction for Series), 9d. per line.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths inserted at 3s. 6d. each.

Advertisements over Leader, 1s. per line.

N.B.—Advertisements from the country must be prepaid; sums not exceeding 5s. may be sent in stamps; above that amount by Post-Office Orders, made payable (at the FLEET STREET Money Order Office) to THOMAS DIXON, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

There is little news from abroad to report this week, except that Europe is richer by one more kingdom than she was when last we wrote. The kingdom is not very much of one as far as numbers go, and we think the ruler of Servia might have contented himself with his princely title. But the recollection of the premature attempt made by the Russian General TCHERNAIEFF in 1876 to elevate Servia into a kingdom, and the success of the more recent assumption of the Royal title a year ago by the ruler of Roumania, furnish sufficient grounds to Prince MILAN for his ready acceptance of the vote of the Skuptschina. This vote was, to a great measure, unexpected, but the consent of Austria—who had been one of the stumbling-blocks in 1876—had no doubt been obtained, as her Minister was the first to congratulate the new monarch on his accession of dignity. We may fairly assume that this prompt recognition is the reward for past good conduct and the consideration for future good conduct on the part of King MILAN as regards the Herzegovina. Austria has so much on her hands there that she may not unnaturally be eager to secure an ally on the border, more especially as that ally has, ere this, proved so useful a catspaw to another neighbouring Empire, whose attitude towards Austria is better indicated by the unofficial speeches of General SKOBELEFF than by the more courtly and diplomatic language which we hear from St. Petersburg.

The QUEEN has, we are glad to learn, received no harm from the shock of MACLEAN'S attempt, which we are also glad to find has no political significance such as might at first have been supposed to underlie so deliberate an attack upon a well-beloved ruler. Whether he is actually so mad as not to be responsible for his actions will be a question for his trial, but that his mind is to some extent diseased cannot be doubted. He was in last July discharged from a lunatic asylum near Wells, of which he had been an inmate for twelve months, but his conduct since his arrest shows little signs of any other form of madness than a morbid craving for notoriety. He professes that he had no intention of causing any injury to the QUEEN, but the undoubted fact that the pistol was loaded with ball, and the alleged fact that it was pointed in the direction of the carriage and not below it, as he says, are difficult to reconcile with such a theory. Congratulatory addresses to HER MAJESTY have been voted by both Houses of Parliament, and she has received telegrams and messages of sympathy from all the Sovereigns of Europe and from the President of the UNITED STATES. But she seems to have been most affected by the enthusiastic demonstration made by the Eton boys, whose address was presented to her on Tuesday by the Captain of the School and the Captain of the Oppidans. Her reply to that address will be valued by Etonians past and present as a tribute to the feelings of loyal attachment towards the Royal House of Hanover which have animated the Royal school from the good old days when GEORGE III. was King, and as a hopeful anticipation that the same feelings will ever animate the successors of the present generation of Etonians towards the granddaughter of that kindly patron of their school and her descendants to the remotest generation.

It was not to be supposed that the resolution proposed by the Baron DE WORMS in reference to the outrages to which the Jewish dwellers in Holy Russia have been subjected was likely to be carried. Indeed, it was only one of those resolutions brought forward with a view of eliciting an expression of opinion, and having succeeded in doing this the Baron was wise in not pressing it to a division. For it was not of course to be expected that a Liberal Government would actively interfere with Russia on behalf of oppressed Jews, though it was one of the heaviest crimes alleged against a Conservative Government that it did not actively interfere with Turkey on behalf of oppressed Bulgars. It is true that Russia is supposed to be strong and Turkey was supposed to be weak, that Turkish cruelties were employed in the suppression of an armed revolt, while Russian cruelties have no such excuse, poor and insufficient though the excuse may be. Still it might have been thought that the fierce indignation aroused by the one would have found some echo in the case of the other from the same exuberantly eloquent champions of humanity. The discussion was not on the whole very interesting, though it drew from the PRIME MINISTER the somewhat extraordinary assertion that there had been "no political signi-"ficance" in the great Bulgarian atrocity campaign, which we may be allowed to doubt, and another statement, less open to doubt, but somewhat out of keeping with more brilliant harangues of the same orator in former years, that "to go beyond friendly counsel in a matter "of this kind must do harm." Nor should the attitude which Mr. Serjeant SIMON adopted towards his co-religionists—indicating, as it seemed to do, that he was a follower of Mr. GLADSTONE in the first place and of MOSES only in the second—pass without notice. To the zeal for his modern prophet which animated this distinguished Hebrew was added a more personal feeling. Apparently no outrage inflicted upon any of his unfortunate tribe in Russia could be compared in horror and atrocity to that inflicted on him as a Jewish member of twelve years' standing by the Jewish member of two years' standing who had the audacity to stand forward on behalf of his oppressed brethren when Mr. Serjeant SIMON had not thought it advisable to do so. Blood may be thicker than water, but apparently vinegar is thicker than either.

After the House had disposed of Mr. BRADLAUGH on Monday, in a manner to which we have elsewhere referred, the adjourned debate on Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolution was resumed by Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL, who is working hard for the reversion of the post of Attorney or Solicitor General, when either of the present occupants find something better worth their acceptance. One marked feature of his undoubtedly able speech was the prominence he gave to the question of arrears, as to which he said the Land Act was deficient, and required amendment without delay, such amendment being, we may fairly presume, in the direction of retrospective confiscation—present confiscation not having satisfied his clients. He was replied to by Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, who not unnaturally diverged into the consideration of the PREMIER'S attitude towards the Home Rulers, from which he was recalled by the SPEAKER, and Mr. GLADSTONE indulged in a denial of his having characterised Lord GREY'S fears as to the ultimate result of his Irish legislation as "old women's apprehensions." Lord CLAUD brought him to book next day with a newspaper report of the speech in which the expression was used. The PREMIER'S reply is worth study as a specimen of casuistry. PASCAL himself would have felt inclined to believe that the deep-rooted conviction entertained by many excellent persons that Mr. GLADSTONE is a Jesuit was not merely the effect of the atmosphere of Exeter Hall upon them.

Less lively than Lord CLAUD HAMILTON'S speech, but more directly to the purpose, was that of Colonel TOTTENHAM, who adduced many instances of the unfitness for their posts of the semi-judicial Sub-Commissioners to whom the working of the Land Act has been entrusted; while the Commissioners themselves seem mainly occupied with patting on the back Mr. GODLEY. We are now informed on the authority of the Irish ATTORNEY-GENERAL that the censure inflicted upon that gentleman for his highly improper conduct in reference to the Land League pamphlet was of the mildest character—a correction of previous reports more satisfactory to Mr. GODLEY himself than to the British public. The evening concluded by an outburst of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, who showed the spirit in which he at all events was inclined to work the *clôture* by accusing the Opposition of throwing difficulties in the way of closing the debate, and announcing that it had become obvious that something must be done to put a stop to this obstruction. For this he was sharply reproved by Sir RICHARD CROSS, much to the delight of both sides of the House, with whom somehow or other HISTORICUS is not the great and general favourite which his unparalleled modesty and his conciliatory demeanour ought undoubtedly to make him.

Sir WILLIAM having carried his point that the debate should be adjourned to Tuesday, not to Thursday, must have felt somewhat discomfited when Mr. GLADSTONE announced on Tuesday that it was not the intention of the Government, having regard to the amount of business which the private members had provided for the evening, to proceed with the debate till Thursday, thus showing now needless was the HOME SECRETARY'S bounce about obstruction. The private members did not, however, gain much by the PREMIER'S magnanimous repudiation of his henchman, for the House was counted out at half-past eight, evidently by Ministerial arrangement, and it is suggested with a view to prevent BRADLAUGH legislation.

It was therefore not till Thursday that the weary discussion provoked by the uncalled-for resolution which was the offspring of the ingenuity and the vindictiveness of Mr. GLADSTONE came to a close. It had, as we pointed out last week, accomplished its main object by consolidating the ranks of the Liberals, though the consolidation is not likely to be very permanent. Its other object, to punish the House of Lords, was not so successfully carried out. There has, indeed, been a strictly party vote, in which, by a majority of sixty-eight, the PREMIER has procured from his now obedient followers the condemnation of the Lords' Committee. But this is a somewhat lame and impotent conclusion of a debate of so much importance that it required such impressive urgency at its beginning, however much it has been allowed to drag in its subsequent stages. Certainly Mr. GLADSTONE has not been so successful in getting up a cry throughout the country against the House of Lords, nor has he found the House of Lords so frightened at his thunder, as he expected. They have, indeed, offered not so much a concession as a proof how unfounded was the attack upon them except as a party move by their repudiation of the word which Mr. GLADSTONE himself foisted into the instructions to their Committee in which it had no place. The Lords are not reviewing the "judicial" decisions of the Sub-Commissioners, but they are likely to procure some very valuable information as to the principles of those decisions and the qualifications of the tribunal by which they were arrived at. The vote of the other House has not, and cannot, interfere with the prosecution of the inquiry, while the discussion which was the prelude to that vote has served to show how much ground there is for inquiry, and how far the Land Act, if let alone, is from justifying the professed hope of pacification. It is rather amusing to find Lord HARTINGTON denying that the Lower House had provoked the debate, and implying that the Lords were responsible for the time which had been wasted over it. The Lords are not likely to inflict so much damage on the Act at present by the evidence taken with closed doors before their Committee as the revelations made during the speeches of the past fortnight. The opportunity for those speeches has been afforded by Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolution. For the waste of time caused by a fresh Irish debate Mr. GLADSTONE, and not the House of Lords, is responsible.

Nor should the careful observer fail to notice that it was of necessity that such a resolution as that of Mr. GLADSTONE should lead to a wide and discursive discussion of Irish affairs. It could not be expected that the only point argued would be whether or not it was competent or constitutional for one House to interfere with the right of the other to appoint such a Committee. On that point there was little room for argument. The precedent of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S resolution was not indeed followed on the present occasion, and we regret that it was not followed, for the injudicious reference to it made by Lord HARTINGTON in the contrast which he attempted to draw between its language and the present state of affairs showed how appli-

cable it would in reality have been. That resolution spoke of the then exercise by the Lords of their undoubted right as "not interfering with any previous proceeding or resolution of the House of Commons, nor with the progress of any legislation at present under the consideration of the House of Commons." Can it be said that an inquiry into the working of the Land Act does so interfere? A measure passed in a previous session cannot be described even by Mr. Gladstone, much less by Lord Hartington, as "legislation at present under the consideration of the House of Commons." The Indian Secretary went on to rob the resolution of all its attraction for his chief by stating that it was *not* a menace to the House of Lords, and of all its appearance of real meaning by acknowledging that the protest could not prevent that House from proceeding with the inquiry. Nor was it, he said, a vote of confidence in the policy of the Government or in the operation of the Land Act. He defended it solely on the ground that it was necessary "for the purpose of restoring the confidence of the people of Ireland in the Act"—a stroke of grim humour of which we should hardly have thought the noble Lord capable. This is, as we have said, a very lame conclusion to a debate introduced with so loud a flourish of trumpets.

Mr. Forster deserves great credit for the pluck which he has shown in personally visiting the disturbed districts of Ireland, and speaking home truths to the by no means friendly audiences whom he there addressed. No act of his Irish administration has called forth more unqualified praise from men of all political parties; and that he should have stood face to face with the people who thronged the market-place at Tullamore, and spoken there as strongly, or even more strongly, against outrage and violence than he had done in his place of Parliament, will do much towards replacing him in the high position among the statesmen on the Liberal side which he had so much forfeited during his present tenure of office. It is, indeed, to be regretted that, like much of his most creditable performances, it should be open to the criticism—the most despairing and hopeless of all criticisms—involved in those two terrible words, "Too late." But we must do Mr. Forster the justice to believe that it was not by his own choice, but in obedience to the *mot d'ordre* of the Triumvirate, that he allowed disorder and outrage to get to such a head in Ireland when he first came into power. If he had had the moral courage then to face Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Chamberlain as he has now faced the Irish peasants, he would have earned the gratitude of his own countrymen and done good service to those peasants who have been led on by the long impunity accorded to them in order to facilitate the passing of the Land Act.

Jumbo has, since we last wrote, got into and got out of Chancery with a celerity which would have astonished Lord Eldon, and which the huge earth-shaking beast seems little inclined to emulate when it is a question of moving himself, not of moving Mr. Justice Chitty. The decision of the learned Judge is, at the same time, so consistent with law and with common-sense, which have not been completely fused, even by the Judicature Act, that we cannot be surprised that Mr. Berkeley Hill and his friends should have declined to carry the matter further. We only wonder that the Judge should have been so long in arriving at it, and that a whole day and part of another should have been allowed to be consumed on a question which his predecessor in Rolls-yard would have disposed of in a couple of hours. Great as is the interest in Jumbo as a national question, and creditable as it is to the soft-heartedness—shall we add to the soft-headedness?—of the British public, we cannot but spare a little of the sympathy which that bun-devouring favourite has called forth for the unhappy suitors whose way was blocked on Monday by the elephant, especially as an unusually large number of witnesses were in attendance for the cases which were regularly in the paper for trial, but were not reached owing to Jumbo stopping the way. Nor can we help recalling to our recollection a kindly-hearted Judge, not so long passed away from among us, who would most thoroughly have enjoyed such a case. The late Vice-Chancellor Malins might not improbably have adopted the extraordinary argument against allowing the transaction which the plaintiff's advisers professed to find in the possible danger of the purchase to Mr. Barnum himself. But there is no one who exactly fills the place of that late lamented Judge, and Mr. Justice Chitty was content to decide on less eccentric principles of equity. Meanwhile, as regards the actual removal of the article purchased, the question apparently *solvitur non ambulando*, by Jumbo himself, who declines to be beguiled into the wooden box prepared for his transport to the docks.

ECCE ITERUM CRISPINUS!

The elect of Northampton has again been the subject of a debate and a division, and again, despite the support which he has received from the Premier and such of his followers as Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in influencing, the majority of the House of Commons have declined to make themselves a party to the profanation of the Parliamentary oath. Owing to the non-receipt of the writ on Friday week, the renewal of the struggle was postponed till Monday; and as a specimen of the tactics to which the head of the present Ministry condescends to stoop, a four-lined whip was issued summoning his adherents to be present at the sitting of the House. It was not indeed openly avowed that they were called together in order to support Mr. Bradlaugh. There is yet about Mr. Gladstone enough of the homage which vice proverbially pays to virtue to make him draw a veil over his alliance with Atheism and Democracy, and over the unofficial patronage which he is prepared to extend to the author of *Fruits of Philosophy*. It was pretended that the Liberal battalions were summoned for the purpose of an important division expected on Mr. Gladstone's resolution against the House of Lords—as if there was any likelihood of such a division being taken at such a period of the sitting. But it would not have done to have had a whip avowedly in support of Mr. Bradlaugh, and the House of Lords did as well as anything else, as Mr. Gladstone had already discovered, to stimulate languid and tame recalcitrant Liberalism. So the Liberal members flocked in, nominally in accordance with this pressing invitation to support Mr. Gladstone against a tyrant oligarchy, really to support, if they could find some decent excuse for supporting, the attempt of the cobblers of Northampton to force their chosen member upon the House of Commons. Sir Stafford Northcote, in accordance with the intimation which he had courteously given to Mr. Bradlaugh—though the courtesy was rather lost upon its recipient, much as a pearl is said to be when cast before a certain description of animal—did not wait till the new member had presented himself at the table, but proceeded, on ascertaining from the Speaker that the former resolution of the 6th February was not now binding, to move that that resolution be reaffirmed. This was characterised by Mr. Gladstone as being a step in advance and an aggressive step. But the conduct of Mr. Bradlaugh had warned Sir Stafford that prevention was better than cure, and it was not desired to give him the opportunity of again outraging the House by the mock administration to himself of the Parliamentary oath. Sir Stafford's resolution was met by a very clever move on the part of Mr. Marjoribanks. We can hardly give the ingenuous and ingenious member for Berwick the full credit of it, and it bears on its face the mark of a more astute parentage. It is not for nothing that Mr. Gladstone and the nominal author of the amendment had been closeted together during the afternoon; and though the mover professed "a disgust and indignation at Mr. Bradlaugh's conduct in first attempting to take the oath by force, and then by an unworthy and unseemly manœuvre," which cannot have been very gratifying to his client himself, or—if we may carry the metaphor a little further—to the clever attorney who instructed him, he well carried out the instructions of the brief drawn for him by the First Lord of the Treasury. His amendment took the shape of an abstract resolution that the existing statutes should be modified so as to allow any member either to take an oath or to affirm according to his option. This sounded plausible enough to many weak-minded Liberals who were only anxious for an opportunity to reconcile the remains of their consciences with their allegiance to Mr. Gladstone, and it had its effect in reducing the majority which supported Sir Stafford Northcote on the present occasion. But the "little trap" was soon exposed by Mr. Chaplin and other speakers who followed him, so that it was only those who wished to be deceived that were deceived by Mr. Marjoribanks. It was clear that such a resolution would not have prevented Mr. Bradlaugh from coming to the table that very evening and taking the oath. Mr. Labouchere, indeed, was prepared to guarantee the House for a reasonable time from such an invasion, but, putting aside the value of such a guarantee, who was to be the judge of the reasonable time? Obviously, no one but Mr. Bradlaugh himself; and as the measure for doing away with the oath was not one likely to pass even the House of Commons in a hurry, not to mention that it would also have to pass the other House and procure the Royal Assent, the time required before it could, under the most favourable circumstances, become law was not likely to seem a reasonable time to the elect of Northampton. So, despite the Prime Minister's advocacy of the amendment, coupled, we must add, in justice to the Right Honourable Facing Both Ways, with a refusal to promise to introduce such a measure himself, the good sense and good feeling of the House prevailed against the latest stratagem of Messrs. Bradlaugh and Gladstone.

THE ROAD TO JERICHO.

Whatever might be thought at another time, we cannot agree with the speaker in Convocation, who reproached the Bishops with being always in the rear of public opinion. They are well abreast of it in the *sang-froid* with which they regret Mr. Green's imprisonment. When a Quaker went to gaol for refusing to pay a Church-rate, the great Liberal party was convulsed with horror. It was not enough for Lord John Russell to pass an Act for his unconditional release, Mr. Gladstone, always heroical, hastened to abolish the rate itself—robbing all the parish churches in the kingdom of their repair-fund, to relieve an exceptional conscience from the burden of passing an occasional half-crown to its lawful owner. Quite recently, when a couple of respectable solicitors, versed in electoral corruption, with its attendant fraud and falsehood, were surprised in the toils of the law and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for bribery, the public shared the indignation of the profession at the severity of the Court, and the obduracy of the Home Secretary.

Yet a clergyman of blameless life has been languishing for a whole year in a Lancashire gaol, on a trumpery question of ecclesiastical ornaments, and the public looks on as quietly as at the drowning of a litter of kittens. The lawyers, who by this craft have their wealth, roar at a clergyman defying the idol which commands so little reverence from themselves. The Bishops, who are above the law, shake their heads at a clergyman who scruples to submit to his Bishop. Dissenters mock at the plea of conscience in a State Church. Of the general Press the *Spectator* is the only journal that compassionates the prisoner, and even our philosophical contemporary is more moved by the wrongs of dumb animals, than by the sufferings of a clergyman quite as helpless. The Clergy, of course, are amazed and indignant, but the laity for the most part conclude it is the man's own fault, and pass by on the other side. Doubtless, the Priest and Levite came to the same charitable conclusion: If a man will carry valuables on the road to Jericho, what can he expect but to be stripped and wounded?

If Mr. Green were an Irishman, or a Scotchman, or even a Welshman, some patriot champion would arise in the House of Commons. If he were an atheist or a felon, some constituency might be expected to return him, disqualified as he is by law, to the House itself. Being only a clergyman, and not a heretic, the public cares not a straw for his wrongs. He may die in his dungeon, and the *Times* and its readers will feel no pang.

Strange as this indifference may seem to some, the explanation is very simple. The clergy have chosen to efface themselves in the political life of their country. In a free country politics are the motive power of the Constitution: a class that has no politics is a class of *helots*. The clergy were once a power both in Parliament and with the people. They could hold their own against Whigs and Radicals. When the House of Commons impeached Sacheverell for his Assize sermon at Derby, and the Bishops renounced him, the people welcomed him from the bar of the House of Lords with shouts of "Church and Queen!" The clergy then preached political sermons, attended political meetings, and headed their parishioners to the poll. Now they leave these functions to Roman priests in Ireland, Presbyterians of all kinds in Scotland, and to Dissenting ministers in England. There may be excellent reasons for the change; but you cannot eat your cake and have it too. A wife who relinquishes all interest in her husband's most engrossing occupations will not retain the same ascendancy in his affections. If the clergy are of no political party, no party will make much of the clergy. If they really cannot choose between the politics of aggression and the politics of defence, they must not be surprised to find themselves shut out from all public consideration.

We are quite aware that political life has its evils as well as social life: but the clergy who plunge into the depths of social corruption, and wrestle manfully with its forces, need not fear contamination from closer association with the struggles and aspirations which engross the noblest of the laity. In renouncing politics they retire from the masculine life to the feminine. Those who would impose this self-denying ordinance upon them are of course of the party to gain by it. The Great Liberal party, whatever the private sentiments of this or that member, is, by tradition and political necessity, hostile to the Church. Its goal is Disestablishment: to this it is always tending with more or less rapidity. It is constantly recruited from Dissenters, Revolutionists, and Atheists. To neutralise the Clergy is to transfer their political influence to the ministers of other denominations, who have no scruple of using it for Liberalism.

The artifice is furthered by pointing to the decided Churchmanship of the great Liberal—Mr. Gladstone. In point of fact, no stronger example could be found of the political feebleness of Churchmanship without party. From the day he parted company with the Tories, Mr. Gladstone has been of no use whatever to the Church. His Churchmanship has been seen only in Opposition: when in power it has invariably succumbed to the political drift of his party. In the Aberdeen Cabinet, where poor Bishop Wilberforce expected so much from his presence, he could not help Convocation, nor save his own Colonial Church Bill from the fangs of Sir R. Bethell. He has destroyed the Church-rates and the Irish Church, on hopes which have not been fulfilled. He opposed the Public Worship Regulation Act, it is true, as he always opposed the Tories; but in truth that was the Archbishop's Bill, and Mr. Disraeli was necessarily in his hands and the Lord Chancellor's. Lord Cranbrook, then Mr. Hardy, with other Ministers, voted against it. Mr. Gladstone with his whole Cabinet joined the same Archbishop in Disestablishing the Churchyards. At the present hour Mr. Gladstone is the eloquent champion of the Atheist, and that against the majority of the Liberals. Not because he is not the better Churchman, but because he better knows the strength and drift of the party, and the necessity for keeping his Churchmanship and his religion in subordination to his politics.

In a word, the great Liberal party is on the road to Disestablishment, and Mr. Gladstone is at present its indispensable leader. His may not be the hand to deal the deadly blow—that is merely a question of time—but his axe is at the root of the tree, and he is a woodman that has never spared to strike. The clergy who desire Disestablishment—and for the first time in history the present Primacy has produced a clerical party of Disestablishment—are consistent in supporting Mr. Gladstone. Those who would avert Disestablishment are bound to oppose him. To say that Disestablishment is a political question for the laity, and that the Church is of no party, is to provoke the retort that the laity need not concern themselves for a class that stands so aloof from the State as to be cynically indifferent to its greatest danger. The blandishments of Mr. Gladstone's worshippers in the *Guardian* will be of little help on the road to Jericho.

Reviews.

THE SAXON INVASION OF BRITAIN.*

The gradual conquest of Britain by the various bands of Frisians, Saxons, and Engles, who, on the departure of the Roman armies, threw themselves upon the soil of that abandoned province of the Empire, is one which is difficult to write. From the first the action of the invaders was destitute of that concert which allows of its being presented in a consistent narrative; soon, indeed, it passed into one of mutual hostility; and Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex, whilst pressed by the native possessors of Britain, and warring with the people of Wales and of Cornwall, were engaged in fierce sanguinary struggles one with the other. Add to this the authorities on which any narrative must be based are too scanty for any detailed history, so that in despair, not altogether without justification, Milton compared the strife between the Saxon invaders and the Britons, and that between one tribe of Saxons and another, as destitute of interest as the battles in the air which take place between the kites and the crows. Into this chaos Mr. Green has boldly thrown himself, and

* *The Making of England.* By John Richard Green M.A. With Maps.—London: Macmillan, 1882.

has sought to present a narrative of the half-dozen campaigns which were proceeding at the same moment sufficiently intelligible to enable the reader to trace the gradual advances of the Saxon tribes until the whole country owned the might of the invaders, and the various royalets had fallen under the dominion of one chieftain. English history from Hengist to Ecgburth is the subject which he has chosen; and, if he has failed to invest the perpetual wars with an epic interest, he has done the utmost probably that can be done with the materials within his reach. He has been no more able to make bricks without straw than the Israelites of old. It is not, indeed, until towards the close of the struggle that he has been able to avail himself of the guidance afforded by the father of English literature—Venerable Bede—and to supply details which make this narrative very intelligable.

It must not be supposed that Mr. Green has attempted to write the history of the invasion and final success of the Jutes, and Saxons, and Engles, in what we may fairly call the prehistoric period of our national history, without using all authorities within his reach. The industry of our local antiquaries and county historians has brought together a mass of facts respecting the march of hostile armies. The barrows which cover the dust of the slain have yielded some information by means of the weapons and armour buried with the dead; and the blackened ruins of old Roman stations give their tale of slaughter and violence. From these Mr. Green had turned to the aids which the etymology of the names of towns and villages, of hills and rivers in various parts of England afford; and, following chiefly, though not implicitly, the lead of Mr. Kemble, he has shown how much can be deduced from these footprints of the past inhabitants of England. But, more than this, he has examined the ground with the eye of a military surveyor, and from the records of later history has restored the dense forest and the treacherous marsh which interposed between the invaders and their foes, and has traced by these means the causes for the slow progress of the Saxon hosts and the ways and means available for the prolonged resistance of the Britons. In the use of such materials it is obviously necessary to place a curb upon the imagination and to watch against the admission of conclusions not warranted by the premises at command. We are bound to confess that we see no reason to distrust the judgment of Mr. Green in this respect. His imagination, indeed, comes in to the aid of his judgment, and his occasional topographical sketches add a charm to his page, and show how much restraint he must have put upon his pen in not indulging more frequently than he has done in description. We cannot pass over one of such sketches without extracting it as a specimen of the livelier part of the volume:—

Whitby lies hidden in its river-valley; the bleak moors around are thereby threaded by half-buried lines of woodland, for the very trees take shelter in deep gorges which carry the moor waters to the sea. The tinge of culture that now creeps along the moorland's edge, the cottages dotted over the distance, its fishing hamlets huddled at the mouth of streamlets whose hollows break the crumbling line of marly cliffs, the herring boats scattered over the colourless sea, the smoke-trail of vessels on the grey horizon, hardly lessen the impression of loneliness. As we look over the wide sketch of country whose billowy swells and undulations lift themselves dark at eventide from this mist-veil that lies white around them; we see again the waste in which Hild reared her home, the grey reaches of desolate water, skimmed but by the white wings of the gull or albatross, its deep tracts of desolate moor, silent save for the wolf's howl or the eagle's scream. The stern grandeur of the spot blends fitly with the thought of the poet who broke its stillness with the first great song that English singer had wrought since our fathers came to Britain. For the memory that endears Whitby to us is not that of Hild or of the scholars and priests who gathered around her.

Mr. Green then proceeds to tell the story of Cædmon, and to assign him his proper position among the writers of the olden time in Britain. A passage such as this which we have extracted, if it conveys but little information to the reader, leaves behind the vivid impress of the picture which the author has elaborated with such care. It does more, it lightens the page of history, and makes it more pleasing than it otherwise would be. In another passage, which we have no space to give, Mr. Green examines into the effect of Church organisation upon national life, and shows that, but for this, England would probably have remained, at least for a time, divided into the three great States of Northumberland, Mercia, and Wessex. It was the oneness of Church life which moulded the States of the Heptarchy into one and joined them into a nation. The ecclesiastical arrangement of two Archbishoprics, indeed, tended to dispart the realm of England, and even down to a late period gave to it a divided administration. We had until modern times a Northern and a Southern Council, and this in earlier times threatened a real and prolonged division of this country. Had the scheme of Offa been carried out, and an Archbishop had established himself in Lichfield, the amalgamation of the various kingdoms into one State would have been delayed. In this Mr. Green has some interesting remarks and speculations, to which, however, we must be content to direct the attention of the reader.

One thing would have added completeness to this volume. We ought to have found in it a sketch, more or less complete, of the Roman organisation. We miss any account of the degree of Romanised civilisation to which Britain had attained at the time when the necessities of the Empire compelled the Emperors to withdraw their troops from this country, and—what is of at last equal importance—any examination of the policy pursued by the conquerors toward England. There is much diversity of opinion among our antiquaries on this point. Had the studies of Mr. Green been directed to this period of our history, he might have given us a valuable chapter on Romano-Britain which would have lent completeness to his task. The remains of Roman roads and villas, of Romano-British towns and Roman inscriptions, are sufficiently ample to have permitted such a survey, and this, made with care, would have elucidated some points in the history of the invasion of Britain by the Saxon tribes which are now obscure. This survey, however, did not enter into the plan of the author of the volume before us; and we must be content with expressing our regret that it remains to be worked out by others. It may be that Sir Francis Palgrave has somewhat exaggerated the influence of Roman laws and Roman policy, of Roman administration and Roman life, in moulding the English people into a nation; but that the influence of Imperial Rome and her army and civilisation did affect our national life there can be no dispute. This, we regret, it did not enter into the scope of Mr. Green's volume to dwell upon. He has, however, given us an interesting and valuable, and, so far as the subject admitted of it, a lively volume on the Saxon invasion and settlement, illustrated by numerous effective maps which add much to the utility of his book.

THE PULPIT COMMENTARY.*

The publication of the successive volumes of the *Pulpit Commentary* takes place with such regularity that, if the least delay in noticing the successive issues occurs, we are overwhelmed with new volumes. We have been unable before this to notice the portion devoted to *Leviticus*, and, as a consequence, we have at the same time to record the publication of the volume taken up with the *First Book of Kings*. We are not surprised at the popularity of this Commentary. It is of great practical value in sermon compositiou—and the value of a Commentary in these utilitarian days is apt to be measured by its practical utility. The design of this Commentary is in itself good, and it is well worked out. In the first of the volumes before us the introductory essays state the two extreme views of the origin of sacrifice and the meaning of this word in regard to Christian worship. Taking Mr. Moncure Conway as the representative of those who deny that sacrifice is anything more than an elaborated animal instinct, and Mr. Orby Shipley who contends that in Christian worship the Eucharistic Sacrifice is a repetition of the Propitiatory Sacrifice of Christ, Mr. Collins enters at some length in his exposure of the inconsistencies of the first view, while he contents himself with a briefer examination of the extremest conclusions of the ultra-Romanist school as embodied in the writings of one of its recent converts. How far a convert can be fairly cited as an exponent of Roman opiuion may be doubted, though he may be fairly adduced as an instance of a writer taking the premises of a theological school and pushing them to their apparently logical, if not to their legitimate, conclusions, for the two are not always the same. Had Mr. Collins's object been polemical, of course it would have been more to the purpose to have cited the words of Suarez or the more moderate statements of Estius than those of Mr. Orby Shipley; but then his object is not controversial. The second essay is one by Professor Cave on the Levitical Sacrifices, literally considered, in which he has brought together the declarations of Holy Writ which determine the character and purpose of the various kinds of sacrifice enjoined by the Levitical Law. Without agreeing in every particular with the writer's conclusions, we acknowledge the value of the authorities he has adduced and cited on this question. The Commentary on the *Leviticus* is the work of Prebendary Meyrick, and is as full and thoughtful as the reader will expect from so practised a pen and so well-read a theologian. It is a valuable addition to our stock of Commentaries on this part of the Books of Moses. As to the homilies which are given after every chapter, they do not in this volume specially call for notice. If used judiciously, they will, however, be found useful as furnishing outlines of sermons to which the preacher may turn with the certainty of finding fresh and suggestive thoughts for his pulpit ministrations. The second volume, devoted to the *First Book of Kings*, is, in its expository part, necessarily more historical than usual, as the text itself is taken up with the history of the kings of the House of David. Mr. Hammond, who is responsible for this volume, is removed alike from the cold rationistic school which would treat the history of the Jewish nation as it would the annals of an Indian tribe or the political records of a modern European kingdom, and from the over-mystical scheme which would spiritualise and moralise away the entire text of the Biblical narrative until nothing remains. His part in the production of this volume is well and carefully done: the name of the homiletic writers who have contributed their share to the completion of the volume is a guarantee of the thoughtfulness which we find in the homiletic portion of this Commentary on the First Book of Kings.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.†

The second volume of M. de Lescure's interesting work contains the great part of Count Montlosier's memoirs and those of Durand de Maillane; the period embraced by these documents is that of the National Convention, the downfall of the Girondists, the accession of the Jacobins, the worst epoch of the Revolutionary frenzy—such is the subject of the book, and it would be impossible, we think, to find a theme more worthy of serious thought and of earnest consideration.

Most English readers are tolerably acquainted with the life and political opinions of Count Montlosier, thanks to the monograph for which we are indebted to M. Bardoux; he had many intellectual qualities in common with M. de Châteaubriand; but his memoirs have an originality and a frankness which we look for vainly in the *mémoires d'outre-tombe*. Nothing is more suggestive than the description of the early life of M. de Montlosier; possessed by an unwearied thirst for knowledge, he studied anatomy, chemistry, physics, literature, theology, and metaphysics with equal energy, finding ample time besides for the discharge of his regimental duties and the claims of society. Whatever leisure he enjoyed was devoted to controversial discussions, and it is singular to watch the young officer arguing *inter pocula* on Divine grace, the Council of Trent, Papal infallibility, and Gallicanism. The influence of the *Encyclopédistes* could not but tell, to a certain extent, upon the active mind of M. de Montlosieur; he was guided through the plausible writings of Fréret, Didérot, Voltaire, and d'Holbach by a host of clergymen, *beaux-esprits*, some of whom had stopped short at Deism, whilst the others were avowedly Atheists. This dangerous initiation, however, left him a firm believer in Christianity; and the only modification which his faith received was represented by a thorough hatred of the Jesuits; his politics were those of a *Constitutionalist*, profoundly attached to the principles of freedom so ably maintained by Necker, Mirabeau, Madame de Staël, but at the same time fully aware of the extreme and subversive schemes of the Revolutionary leaders. If M. de Montlosier had been less original in his views, less trenchant in his way of expressing them, his political career would have been a more successful one; but he would never condescend *jurare in verba magistri*; and with that independence of opinion which is so rare, especially during periods of social cataclysms, he both honestly separated himself from his party when he conscientiously thought they were wrong, and threw, not unfrequently, the weight of his talent on the side of those who, as a rule, stood in the opposite camp.

We have said, at the beginning of this review, that only part of Count Montlosier's memoirs is given in the present volume; it appears from M. de Lescure's introductory notice that a considerable portion of them still remains unedited, and all efforts made hitherto for permission to print the work in its entirety have proved useless. Let us hope that the sepresentatives of the family may be induced to relent, and to sanction at last the complete publication of an autobiography which is equally creditable to the writer, and important for the history of the early French Revolution.

Durand de Maillane's memoirs are not nearly so racy as those of Montlosier, but they abound in interesting details on the sittings of the National Convention. We are told that, on the eventful day of Thermidor 9th, Robespierre, turning towards the Moderate deputies who constituted what was called *la Plaine* or *le Marais* appealed to them as to *virtuous men*, and that Durand de Maillane standing up, exclaimed, "Wretch! virtue, whose name you profanely "utter, shall lead you to the scaffold!" The statement is erroneous, and, whoeve: the interrupter may have been, it was certainly not Durand de Maillane; at the same time the phrase just quoted was only the expression of a feeling shared by all the members of the *Plaine*. Must we believe that patience inspired them during their acquiescence to the tyranny of Robespierre; or was it not rather a sense of selfishness which kept them silent? A moment came, at any rate, when they found themselves masters of the situation; and in one day they atoned for the somewhat ignominious silence of years. Those who can afford to wait, as M. de Lescure observes, are not morally so great as those who bleed themselves to death, and expire in cursing the tyrant, but they form a most important political element in revolutionary times; if you turn them into ridicule you commit a signal error, for silent and moderate people have in the sphere of politics won more victories than "big battalions."

The plan which M. de Lescure has adopted in editing the present series of memoirs will perhaps be criticised by certain readers; but it seems decidedly to us the most consistent with the exigencies of cheapness and portability. In the first place, autobiographies referring to one and the same period must necessarily involve repetitions, especially if the authors represent the same shade of political opinions. In such a case, therefore, is not the natural course to suppress what has already been said, and to retain only those passages which complete previous statements? But further, in the case of publications designed to illustrate one special epoch in history, the obvious plan is to admit exclusively extracts belonging to that epoch. Treating, for instance, of the National Convention, we do not care to know what M. de Montlosier's career was during the *ancien régime*, previous to the assembly of the States-General; here a brief analysis suffices. As M. de Lescure's editorial functions are evidently drawing to a close, we thought it opportune to give an idea of the scheme he has adopted, and to express our unqualified approval of it. We should be rejoiced at hearing that a copious alphabetical index will complete the work; without such an adjunct the task of looking for a proper name, a date, or an event in a series of twenty volumes cannot but be a most serious one.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Both for thought and the eloquent expression of thought, the sermons of Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, are worthy of a careful reading, and his volume of *Church in the Christian Year* (Dickinson)—a series of sermons from Trinity to Advent—in no way detracts from his acknowledged reputation as a preacher in a Church which is not wanting in considerable pulpit eloquence. The central thought of this volume of sermons—Christian practice as the fruit of Christian doctrine—is well carried out in the whole of this series. We wish there were more specimens of such thought shrined in vigorous language as we meet with throughout this volume. We have been struck not only with many remarkable passages in these sermons, but with many suggestive thoughts which would supply the keynote to the sermons of other preachers. The second sermon is very beautiful and impressive. It is, however, difficult to select any one sermon as above the level of the rest where all are good.

Those who wish to know the history, tenets, and present strength of the Independents, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Plymouth Brethren, and Irvingites, and are content with having these in brief outline, will be glad of having had their notice drawn to *Sketches of English Nonconformity* (Poole) by Mr. A. S. Dyer. It is candid and charitable without being latitudinarian, and contains more information than we have before met with in so short a compass.

Readers curious to trace the growth of London and to know somewhat of its statistics from a trustworthy source, will find much to interest them in the *Reports on the Day Census of the City of London*, 1881 (Longmans), issued by authority of the municipal authorities of the City. It is a curious contrast to the night census given in the population returns of the Government enumerators.

Three Hundred Outlines of Sermons on the New Testament (Hodder and Stoughton), by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Derry, Durham, Exeter, Peterborough, and Liverpool, Dean Church, and four or five other Deans, Canons Liddon, Knox-Little, and others, and some sixty other pulpit lights, English and American, Conformist and Nonconformist, living or recently deceased, is an intellectual treat for a preacher, which ought to supply nutriment to the keenest appetite and show fruit on all sides. The outlines have been made, we presume, from sermons published and unpublished—some supplied by the authors, and others reduced from sermons preached but not supplied. With such aids as those furnished in this volume, sermons ought to be thoughtful, even if the preacher who uses such aids is deficient in sustained powers of thought.

The Reverend Principal Douglas has contributed the volume on *Joshua*, which forms the latest addition to the *Handbooks for Bible Classes* now in course of publication by Messrs. T. and T. Clark. He has well brought out the historical and geographical interest of that book of the sacred volume, which, perhaps more than all the rest, abounds in historical and geographical interest, especially the latter. Nor does he pass over the enormous difficulties which stand in the way of the modern theory, that it belongs to the age of Ezra or to a still later period. His brief commentary—for such it deserves to be called—guides the student through the sacred narrative in detail, and supplies at the end of each chapter questions which the teacher will find useful.

Mr. Dawe's *Study of the Church Catechism* is a valuable little book, designed for the use of pupils preparing for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and for candidates seeking admission to Church Training Colleges. At the close of each chapter are to be found questions, by the aid of which the teacher may test the progress of the pupil, and the pupil who has no teacher may test his own progress; while at the end of the book will be found a collection of questions set at the various Examinations above referred to, in the preparation for which it will be found useful. The teacher's confidence in the little volume will be by no means diminished when he finds the compiler acknowledging his obligation not only to Dr. Barry's *Notes on the Catechism*, but to the invaluable *Church Teacher's Manual* of Mr. Sadler.

Another little book on the same subject which we cannot so thoroughly commend, is the Rev. Canon Stowell's *The Church Catechism simply and clearly Explained*, published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

A translation of a fragment from *Le Christianisme et les Temps Présents*, entitled *An Argument for the Divinity of Jesus Christ* (Murray), translated by C. L. Currie, is a successful rendering into English of some of the chapters of the French original of M. Em. Bougaud. The chief defect of this translated volume is that it preserves the rhetorical character of the volume from which it is taken, and is for that reason less suited to the English taste than if the argument were shrined in calmer language. Much of it reads like the peroration of a rhetorical sermon; and it contains passages of much beauty—but after all it is French beauty—and is more fitted, we do not doubt, for French minds than for English.

Ecclesia Anglicana (Rivington) is the title of a very interesting and attractive book, written, as we learn from the preface, "chiefly with the view "of meeting the wants of candidates for theological "examinations at Cambridge and elsewhere," but so admirably suited for the purpose that we trust it may find acceptance in a yet wider field. The old delusion that the Church of England dates only from the Reformation is, we hope, well-nigh exploded among Churchmen; and the excellent work done by many recent

* *The Pulpit Commentary.*—London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., 1882.

† *Mémoires sur les Assemblées Parlementaires. Convention Nationale. Montlosier et Durand de Maillane.* Editées par M. de Lescure. 12mo.—Paris: Didot.

writers, and especially by Dean Hook, has borne good fruit in the dispersal of this pestilent heresy. But it is well to have presented to us in so concise, and at the same time, so readable a form as that assumed by the volume before us a complete history of the Church of England, in which the identity of the corporate body of which the history dates back at least to the seventh century is so stoutly maintained against the ignorance and the prejudice of those who would find in the Reformation a sharp line of division between the English Church as it now exists and the English Church before that period. We cannot be too often reminded that the Church of Theodore and Dunstan, of Anselm and Becket, of Chicheley and Wolsey, is really the same body as the Church of William Ebor and Archibald Campbell Cantuar in the present day, startling as may be the difference in many respects between the present dwellers at Bishopsthorpe and at Lambeth and their venerated predecessors. This continuity without any solution is emphatically insisted upon by Mr. Jennings, and the long unbroken story of that branch of the Church Catholic which is established in England is told by him with much vigour and effect, making his volume alike useful for the student for whom it was originally intended, and also very pleasant reading for those who are more advanced. It is not only to the Examinee that it appeals, but to those who have been happy enough to leave Examinations behind, which is one of the few consolations that advancing years bring with them. It is somewhat melancholy to find the history of the English Church completed, for the present, by a brief summary of the most noted decisions of the Privy Council Committee; but there is no little truth in the author's statement that the triumphs of Erastianism, which might have been expected to sap the very foundation of Anglicanism, have "really helped the "Church's cause by rousing men's minds to the "meaning and value of Catholic dogma."

Mr. Pennington, in his *Epochs of the Papacy* (George Bell and Sons), has taken upon himself "to describe the rise, growth, and decline of the "Papacy in successive epochs, every one of them "representing some phase in her marvellous his-"tory, from the earliest ages to the present time." The author is strongly opposed to the Papal claims; but he by no means employs the vulgar and stereotyped forms of abuse which are so common among writers who would call themselves Evangelical, but have narrowed down that term, so noble in itself, till it has become almost synonymous with all that is uncharitable and associated with all malice and evil-speaking. The Exeter Hall view of the Papacy is not a little responsible for many of the perversions which have taken place; but Mr. Pennington is by no means a follower of that school of controversy. His position is better defined by his dedication of his work to the Bishop of Lincoln, than whom there is no more determined opponent of the errors of Rome, though he has not deemed it right to emphasise his opposition by mere abuse, or to show his hostility to Rome by adopting the errors of Geneva. The pains which the author of the volume before us has bestowed upon the refutation of the theory of the Supremacy of St. Peter may be regarded as a thrice-slaying of the slain; and it was perhaps unnecessary again to dispose of the donation of Constantine and of the false Decretals. But the Pontificate of Nicholas I., in which the latter first appeared, is undoubtedly one of the epochs of the Papacy; and it would not have done for the author to have passed over it *sub silentio*. Indeed, his masterly sketch of the rise of the temporal power necessarily involves a continued reference to the wonderful foundation of fraud and forgery on which that stupendous edifice, the fall of which we have witnessed in the present day, was erected. Mr. Pennington's style is throughout vigorous and picturesque; and while we do not know that he throws—or, indeed, that he claims to throw—much new light on the wonderful story of which he treats, he marshals the old materials with considerable skill, and his eloquent language lends to them a new attraction, which will make his book deservedly popular with those who have not time or opportunity to read the works of other historians who have traversed the same ground with greater detail. Though there are many things in Dean Milman's great history with which we cannot acquiesce, there is no doubt that his *Latin Christianity* is the most complete work of its kind which has ever been written; but it is not everybody who can sit down boldly to the task of reading the nine volumes of which it consists. But many who would shrink from embarking on that undertaking will be glad to meet with such a book as Mr. Pennington's, which not only covers the ground occupied by Dean Milman, but carries on the history of the Roman See to the epoch when Pio Nono inflicted so deadly a wound upon it by his rash and untimely proclamation of Papal Infallibility.

Mr. Nicholson's *Adventures of Halek* (Griffith and Farran) is a curious book, certainly not deficient in cleverness, but certainly deficient in attraction for the public. We can hardly be mistaken in supposing that the greater part of it has an allegorical significance, and that the reader is expected properly to interpret the various scenes and characters to which he is introduced. The interpretation is in many parts of the book obvious; but in other parts it is not quite so easy to see at what the author is driving. It is probable that the mere reader for amusement will very soon have had enough of the book; while the reader who seeks to arrive at the deeper meaning which lies below the surface will require a considerable stock of patience and perseverance if he follows the autobiographical fragment to its conclusion. The moral lessons which the writer wishes to convey are doubtless good, though we may interpret his allegory as strongly opposed to dogmatic theology: we doubt, however, if even for the sake of these moral lessons many readers will be found to wade through the somewhat cumbrous mass of fiction which overlays them.

How John Bull lost London (Sampson Low and Co.) is an amusing squib, after the fashion of the *Battle of Dorking*, but mainly directed against that new scheme for depriving us of the advantage of the "silver streak" which is but too likely to render such a battle possible. It describes the surprise of the Channel Tunnel by a French force, the march upon London after a defeat inflicted by the invaders on Lord Wolseley and a covering force at Guildford, the capture of the city itself and the consequent sufferings of the inhabitants—many of whom had brought these sufferings upon themselves by being shareholders in the tunnel company—and the final repulse of the invaders by an army mainly collected from the North of England and commanded by Sir Daniel Lysons. There would, of course, have been more originality in such a pamphlet as that before us if it had not been preceded by the *Battle of Dorking*, on the lines of which it follows somewhat too closely; but it is in itself clever and amusing, and will serve to bring home the dangers of the new enterprise more vividly to the minds of most readers than the more solemn warnings of Sir Garnet himself or of the present Commander-in-Chief.

Schiller is the subject of the most recent volume of Messrs. Blackwood's *Foreign Classics for English Readers*. The great poet who, despite the many extravagances which marred his early works, conveyed in all his writings so powerful an impression of sincerity and truth, and did so much to arouse among his countrymen the sentiment of nationality, claims—and claims without dispute—the next place to Goethe in the ranks of German literature. Carlyle has supplied in his marvellous biography the best introduction of him to English readers which has yet appeared; and we do not think that the work of the Philosopher of Chelsea will be superseded by the little book now before us. Mr. Sime, to whom it has been entrusted, has, however, many qualifications for the task. His knowledge of his subject cannot be questioned, and we are already indebted to him for other contributions of value to the study of German literature. But he does not possess the lightness of touch and the art of imparting his knowledge in an agreeable fashion which are so essential for the compilation of a volume of the *Foreign Classics for English Readers*. That series has been, as a whole, so well carried out that we have become rather critical, and must refuse to recognise, in the painstaking accuracy of Mr. Sime, a sufficient substitute for the pleasant and agreeable reading to which we have been accustomed in the volumes contributed to it by other writers, probably not in reality so well qualified to treat of the authors entrusted to them, as Mr. Sime is to treat of Schiller, but gifted with more of what we may call shop-window skill—that is to say, better able to display their knowledge to the best advantage. This is to be regretted, as Schiller's life is capable of being rendered very attractive to the English reader, and even the dry bones, of such a narrative as that of Mr. Sime require but a very little to make them live. He, however, must not be grudged the credit of painstaking accuracy; and his analysis of the great German's writings is full and complete, though perhaps dwelling too much on their philosophical, rather than their poetical, aspect. The translations are partly taken from the writings of the late Lord Lytton, and partly supplied by Mr. Sime himself. He will hardly quarrel with us for expressing our preference for the former.

To the *Literature Primers* and the *Science Primers*—for which English students are already indebted to Messrs. Macmillan—is now added *A Primer of Art* which has been entrusted to the competent hands of Mr. John Collier. It contains, closely packed in a very small space, a great amount of useful information. Though, as the author admits, "no amount of theory can be of use without a "great deal of practice," it is no less true that "the practice must be guided by some principle." The principle it is which Mr. Collier has endeavoured to bring out in the excellent little volume before us, which is one of the most useful books of this kind that has ever been published, full of common sense and practical information, while, at the same time, the author does not shrink from a discussion of the fundamental difficulties which the student has to overcome in his endeavour to gain some acquaintance with the Arts of Design. Sculpture, which is traced back to the "little "pieces of roughly-carved bone that we find in "the caves of the Pyrenees," and painting, which is Mr. Collier's more special subject, are the arts of design which are here dealt with, though, as he combines it, such a limitation of the word art is of the very narrowest. It is, however, only under such a limitation that a *Primer of Art* can be attempted.

The cry is "still they come," and Messrs. Cassell celebrate the Ides of March—our chronological accuracy is not, perhaps, quite unimpeachable—by the production of two new serials. One of these, entitled *Our Homes and how to make them Healthy*, deals with a subject of great practical importance, and it is certainly most desirable that the ordinary British householder should be better informed than he is now in the principles of house-construction and sanitation, which exercise so great an influence on the health both of himself and his family. Mr. Murphy, the medical officer of St. Pancras, is the editor of the new venture, and he has gathered round him a goodly array of contributors, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the thoroughly efficient manner in which the subjects introduced are likely to be treated. The other new periodical is likely to be yet more popular, as many people who consider sanitary matters to be quite beyond them, will be glad to be provided with so indisputably useful a book as *Cassell's Concise Encyclopædia*. For there is a good deal in the cry with which the great publishers are prepared to go this month to the country—"No home without an Encyclopædia." Comparatively few, however, can afford either the money to buy or the space to house the cumbrous and expensive, though very valuable, works which generally pass under that name. Messrs. Cassell's object in their present venture, which is to be completed in twenty-seven monthly parts at sixpence each, is to supply in a form adapted to convenient and constant reference, a volume conveying succinctly all the information which the general reader is likely to require, in the wide field of biographical, historical, and scientific knowledge. A large number of illustrations, judiciously selected for the purpose, will elucidate the text, and, as far as we can judge from the first instalment now before us, *Cassell's Encyclopædia* is likely to supply, in a most efficient manner, a decided want in the popular literature of the day.

As it is undoubtedly true—however strongly opposed such an assertion may be to the popular idea of a critic—that it is far pleasanter to speak favourably than unfavourably of a book submitted for review, we prefer to dwell upon the publisher's rather than the author's share in the production of the volume of *Poems*, by Arthur Bridge (Richard Bentley). The white cover, the rough paper, the graceful head and tail pieces, are all attractive; but the poetry itself is little worthy of them. If, as Mr. Bridge suggests—

> Some youth or maiden fair
> Has half an hour to spare—

he or she can employ it much better than in the perusal of the volume before us. Such specimens of grammar as—

> To me, sad breather of the Indian air,
> Com'st the fair image of thy girlhood bright;

and such specimens of metre as—

> And seem to hear your voice calling to me,

both of which occur on the same page, are by no means encouraging. Nor is the author happier in his blank verse when—

> One low moan proclaims that Harry Courtland
> Dies for the attempted murder of Cromwell.

Mr. Bridge might well say of the last line in the forcible but ungrammatical language of one of his characters, "My voice was getting husk."

The success which has attended Messrs. Macmillan's series of *English Men of Letters* has not unnaturally led to the production of a similar series, which is intended to do for the literature of the great Transatlantic Republic what Mr. Morley has so well done for that of the Mother Country. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., who have done so much to bridge the great Ocean for the advantage of their fellow-countrymen, have added to the benefits which they have already conferred upon international literature by the production of a series of *American Men of Letters*, under the editorship of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner. The first volume, of which the editor has himself taken charge, deals with *Washington Irving*, who can hardly be called a representative American writer, as there is far more of the "Britisher" element in him than in the majority of his brother writers. Indeed, it is difficult to think of the author of the *Sketchbook* as anything else than an English writer. His genius is thoroughly British, and his popularity, both in England and America, is a gratifying example of the influence which sound and healthy literature yet maintains among the Anglo-Saxons, if we may venture to use the expression in the teeth of the "anathema" of Mr. Freeman. We do not know that Mr. Warner has been altogether successful in his sketch of Washington Irving, though the tribute which he pays to "his manly sentiment "and true tenderness" is well merited. Irving's gift was humour allied with sentiment, and it is not as the historian or as the biographer—unless, indeed, we go so far as to treat *Knickerbocker* as a history and *Ichabod Crane* as a biography—that he won his laurels. But as an accomplished essayist, as a refined student of literary excellence, his place is a high one; and though there have been many greater writers on this side of the Atlantic, and some few greater writers on the other, there is a considerable degree of fitness in the choice of him as a kind of representative—the *doyen*, so to speak—of American literature. It is not, therefore, likely that the reader will quarrel with Mr. Warner's favourable estimate of his hero; but many readers will feel that their own conception of Irving is a more satisfactory one than that which is shadowed forth by the biographer. The second volume of the series deals with Noah Webster; and Mr. Horace E. Scudder—what would not Dickens have given for the name?—in the somewhat high-falutin style of his countrymen, pronounces the opinion that "the "history of *Webster's Dictionary* is parallel with "the growth of national life out of individualism." It is not for the countrymen of good old Samuel Johnson to dispute the right of a lexicographer to a foremost place among the men of letters; but at the same time we must remember that our own great Doctor does not rest his claim to be remembered in his line so exclusively on his dictionary as his American rival is compelled to do.

A Moonbeam Tangle, by Sydney Shadbolt (Cassell, Petter, and Co.), belongs to the large class of the juvenile literature of the day, which traces its origin back to the never-to-be-forgotten *Alice in Wonderland*. We can by no means assert that the imitation is equal to the original, or that, if Mr. Dodgson had never written that original, Mr. Shadbolt would ever have dreamed of the present volume. But it by no means follows that because a book is an imitation it may not be a happy one; and we think that a jury of juveniles impanelled to try the merits of *A Moonbeam Tangle* would undoubtedly bring in a favourable verdict. The illustrations for which Mr. Joseph Bligh is responsible are very charming, and, to mention but one out of many, we must admit the fascination of that depicting the interview between the two Sprites and the Toy Terrier. There are a great number of snatches of song scattered through the volume, which are pretty enough in themselves, but perhaps a little over the heads of the youthful readers for whom the book is intended; and we think that a judicious elder will probably omit them when reading the book out—as it is, in other respects, well adapted to be read—for the benefit of a juvenile audience.

Among the novelties which variant fashion has established among us, at least for a brief time, is that of "Birthday Books" and books of Chromolithographs. On our table at this moment we have specimens of both of these institutions, each noteworthy in their way. *The Whittier Birthday Book* (Sampson Low and Co.) is entirely made up of selections from the poetry, and occasionally the prose, of the Quaker poet of the United States, and in this way those who use it may gather some idea of the wanderings of the writer's muse and a fair notion of Mr. Whittier's powers. The volume is illustrated by some pretty woodcuts. *The Anchor of Hope and Haven of Rest* (Marcus Ward and Co.), by Dr. Macduff, is a beautiful specimen of chromolithographs for which this firm of publishers have been sometime famous. The present volume will not detract from their credit. The beauty of the drawings and the chastened tone of the colours take it out of the range of ordinary illustrated books. The poetry is all from one hand, and is devotional as the title of the book would lead us to expect. The excellency of the volume, however, consists chiefly in its illustrations.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Mr. W. Bell Scott has a volume of poems in the press which will be published shortly, under the title of a *Poet's Harvest Home*, by Mr. Elliot Stock.

In the list of officers and members of the *Little Folks'* Humane Society, issued in the March part of the *Little Folks' Magazine*, is the name of the youthful Countess Victoria Gleichen, St. James's Palace. It is well known, from the Queen's recent letter to Lord Aberdare, how deep is the interest taken by Her Majesty in every movement for the encouragement of kindness to animals, and this is a gratifying sign that the younger members of the Royal Family are animated by the same kindly and humane spirit. The number of officers and members now enrolled in the *Little Folks'* Humane Society is nearly 3,000.

A correspondent from Florence writes:—"The scaffolding at the Bigallo has been taken down, and the public can now see the extent of the restorations. The picturesque edifice which surmounted the Loggia has been taken down and rebuilt on the old design, except in the case of the windows, which were formerly irregular and fanciful in arrangement; now they are all regular. Below this the lancet windows, which had long been plastered up, are opened out, and a *chiaroscura* pattern has been painted on the plain surface. The lowest story of the building has, apparently, not been touched—neither has the marble been cleaned nor scraped. Botticelli's picture, the 'Primavera,' has been returned to the gallery of the Belle Arti. In this case nothing has been done save bringing the two portions of the panel together (it was badly split in the middle), obliterating the marks of the fracture, and filling up a few scratches. No attempt has been made to clean or restore the picture. There is evidently a decided tendency to be more careful in the treatment of works of art, showing that the protests in the English journals have not been without effect; their chief value has been in encouraging the opponents of restoration among the Italians to make a stand against the whole system."

Miss Pye has presented to the nation six volumes, containing 1,321 impressions from her father's plates, the majority being landscapes, the ninety-one larger of which were used as frontispieces to the illustrated pocket-books in vogue during John Pye's prime; the 1,230 smaller works were printed at the heads of the pages appropriated to the months in those annuals. With very few exceptions they are proofs, and the whole were engraved or finished by Pye's hands or under his direction. The plates were engraved for—1. *The Polite Repository*, 1813 to 1858, fifteen prints yearly for forty-six years—*i.e.*, forty-six frontispieces and 644 head-plates, being 690 examples. 2. *The Royal Repository*, 1817 to 1839, fifteen plates annually for twenty-three years—*i.e.*, twenty-three frontispieces and 322 head-plates, being 345 examples. 3. *The Souvenir*, or *Pocket Tablet*, 1822 to 1843, 13 plates annually for 22 years—*i.e.*, 22 frontispieces and 264 head-plates, being 286 in all. Every student knows the exquisite beauty of these gems of art, on which the great engraver lavished all his skill. These plates were engraved from drawings by Havell, Prout, Reinagle, Cuitt, and other English draughtsmen of the period. The collection was formed by Pye, and by him given to the late Mr. Watts, Professor of Music, after whose death, which occurred long before that of his friend, the whole came again into the hands of the donor.

Those folks who wish to study economy in their housekeeping expenditure will thank us for calling their attention to the Free Trade Tea Company, whose system of trading is built upon the sound basis of a ready-money system, accompanied by the plan of offering to the consumer *direct* teas of reliable excellence at wholesale prices. This is truly Free Trade, and its success, as Fair Trade equally, is assured. At 2s. this company offers a fragrant, aromatic, and full-flavoured tea, which gives a bright and beautiful liquor. Samples of tea at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per lb. may be had free from the Company's Offices, 3 and 4, Winchester-buildings, Broad-street, City.

Correspondence.

ANNIVERSARY OF MR. GREEN'S IMPRISONMENT.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The following letter from Dr. Pusey gives expression to what is, I know, the general wish of the Union, that Sunday, the 19th of March, should not pass by unnoticed by the members of the Society.

On Sunday, the 19th of March, Mr. Green will have been twelve months in prison. If one member suffers, all must suffer with him, and on that day shall we not, as Dr. Pusey suggests, make a very special mention in our prayers of one to whom we are bound by so many ties, who is suffering for what he, and we with him, believe to be the rights and liberties of the Church of England? I am, Sir,

CHARLES L. WOOD, President.

35, *Wellington-street, March 9th*, 1882.

"My dear President,—Mankind in the year 1892 will, I think, be much ashamed of us in 1882.

"The panic which produced the Public Worship Regulation Act is not yet over, and panics are always unreasoning and unreasonable. All evil is growing (as is good also, but silently—good makes no noise); crimes are more atrocious than they were some years ago; Atheism flaunts itself; all unbelief is more aggressive; and the exterminating party, as a remedy to all this—does what? It keeps in prison one who (to use the words of the Bishop of Chichester in Convocation) 'is the anxious and diligent pastor of a large congregation in a parish now numbering nearly 5,000 souls,' who 'is shown to live in the affections of his people.'

"And for what? For wearing a garment which was worn in the English Church in the reign of Edward VI.; for having a vestment, as both East and West have for the Eucharistic service—a vestment which was first enjoined by Cranmer, and the direction to wear which stands in our present Prayer-Book.

"It has become the fashion to call the 'Ornaments Rubric,' for conformity to which Mr. Green is in gaol, ambiguous. The words are plain enough to those who do not read a 'not' into them. 'Such ornaments shall be retained and had in use,' &c., cannot mean 'shall *not* be had in use,' unless 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself' means (as selfish people would have it) 'Thou shalt *not* love thy neighbour as thyself.'

"The sentence is as plain as any in our language. A calm and dispassionate judge said of it: 'The clause in question, by which I mean the rubric in question, is *perfectly unambiguous in language*, free from all difficulty as to construction.' So wrote the eminent and clear-minded judge, Sir J. T. Coleridge, the father of the present Lord Coleridge. Another, Sir R. Phillimore, said, 'After a repeated and attentive perusal of the language, it [the rubric] does *per se* appear to me as plain as any which is to be found in any statutory enactment.'

"And by whom has it been overruled that white is black, and that an injunction to do a thing is a prohibition to do it?

"A Court, whose distinguished author, Lord Brougham, stated in the House of Lords, that it had been framed without the expectation that matters of doctrine would be brought before it; a Court, whose decisions have been protested against, in one grave case by 11,000 clergy; a Court, which has treated grave matters of faith as 'open questions;' a Court, of men eminent for station and knowledge of Civil Law, but without knowledge of the matters of Faith, on which it blindly judges; a Court, of which John Keble anticipated, that the same instinct which strains the formularies in order to screen misbelief or unbelief, may narrow them so as to proscribe a strong or clear faith and that which implies it.

"The exterminating party have, I trust, now run too wild a race. Three priests whom it imprisoned were delivered. The fourth, whom we cannot extricate from its fangs, will, I hope, preach to the hearts of the English people the tolerance which the intolerant will not exercise towards him. It was said by a Bishop in Convocation, 'There are hundreds of clergy who are disobeying rubrics (of the meaning of which there is not the shadow of a doubt) who are not only left unmolested, but are taking part in the action which led to the imprisonment of Mr. Green.'

"The English have a great reverence for law; but they love also honesty and fair play. They will not, in the end, I trust, endure 'law-breakers' invoking the aid of the law to imprison those who do in reality keep the law, and contravene only un-law.

"One of the earliest English laws extant, nearly twelve centuries ago (A.D. 697) ordains that the Church shall enjoy her own judgments (Spelman's *Concilia*, *i.* 194). For maintaining this Mr. Green is imprisoned. Hard must it be for a zealous lover of souls to be cut off from the people whom he loves, and by whom he is loved. Hard must it be for one who had fought the good fight to be inactive, while the evil one is busy is capturing souls for whom Christ died. But as in the days of martyrdom, the blood of martyrs was the harvest-seed of the Church, so every trial borne meekly for the faith of Christ, and the cause of Christ, is a pledge of final victory; and on this anniversary of Mr. Green's imprisonment, we may respectfully congratulate him in the words of one put to death in the Marian persecution, that 'the fire so kindled will not easily be put out.' Through his imprisonment the Church of England will, I trust, be freed.—Yours affectionately,

"*March 8th*, 1882. "E. B. PUSEY."

SIGNIFICANT COINCIDENCES.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—On Thursday, the 2nd of March, the Queen of England was fired at by a maniac. On the same day one who glories in and publicly teaches disbelief in God, was re-elected to sit in Parliament, as a legislator for Church and State, by well-nigh 4,000 Englishmen. On that evening, where the law of the Church is obeyed, there went out a voice from our churches—the voice of God—saying, "The fool hath said in his heart 'there is no God.'" Are these coincidences of no value? Have they no warning? Or do but they hang one upon another? The spirit that desires Atheism to bear rule in the land, and that prohibits, in the teaching of youth, the knowledge of God and His works through the Creeds of His Church—is that a spirit which rebukes regicide or discourages murder? "One fool makes many," and when one seeks notoriety in one evil way, what is more likely than that another should seek the same object in another way?

March 7. J. A. B.

"REGINALD BARENTYNE."

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I am sure you will do Dr. F. G. Lee the justice to allow me to state in your columns that, of my own knowledge, his "Tale of the Times," *Reginald Barentyne*, was planned and perfectly completed many months, if not some years, before Mr. Black's *Sunrise* was published.

As I read Dr. Lee's book in manuscript before publication you may depend upon the exact accuracy of what I now write.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, yours obediently,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

London, March 4.

AN UNLICENSED FRAGMENT.

(From the *St. James's Gazette.*)

We are about to incur a grave responsibility. Not long ago a rumour, for the truth of which we do not vouch, was in circulation, and must have reached many of our readers. It was to the effect that the Lord Chamberlain had refused to license a play by a much-talked-of poet on the ground of its political views. The report, it seemed to us, had its origin somewhere in the neighbourhood of Chelsea; and, aware of the curiosity it had excited, we caused diligent inquiries to be made in that direction. The result was the discovery of what purports to be a fragment of this very play, the "Three Hundred Tyrants;" and though doubtful of the liability we incur by so doing, so innocent do we consider this little morsel stamped with the thought of to-day, that we venture to give it to the world just as it comes to us:—

ACT I.—SCENE II.

The curtain rises, and discovers Sir CHARLES DE CONOSUER *gazing sadly from a window of his dining-room. He sighs; but, turning, looks cheerily at the costly paintings upon the walls.*

SIR C.: "Bah! What matter if they do plough up the park to the very windows, and stock the home-covers with peasant proprietors! Long live the people! I still have my pictures, my darling works of art, my Hobbemas, my Potters, my Sir Joshuas, my glowing Turners. Look at the colours of that sky, and say if the autumn tints on the old avenue could ever vie with them! And yet Vera pines for it! Foolish girl, to love an avenue! Pouf! and the axe lays low the growth of centuries. Now these"—

He is interrupted by a noise without. A Sub-Assistant Collector enters with a great clatter, and likewise looks at the pictures.

SUB-ASS.: Ah, so I was told. A fine show indeed. A very pretty sight.

SIR C. (*with much deference*): You do me too much honour.

SUB-ASS.: Eh? A fine collection, I say! Sir Joshua's little gone to seed; but that Sir Peter Lely's quite perfect in its colouring. And the Turner's really magnificent. Too fine a collection for a private man, Sir Charles—much too fine.

SIR C. (*uneasily*): Really, you flatter them. Ah—won't you take some lunch?

SUB-ASS.: Flatter them! Why I know a good and a bad picture at a glance, and can price them better than their owner! As to lunch, my dear sir, it is feast enough for me to think how these will look upon the walls of the Grand National Gallery.

SIR C. (*faintly*): Grand National Gallery! Pray don't set my obtuseness down to want of respect, but I fail to understand you. Grand National Gallery!

SUB-ASS.: No so blind, Sir Charles, eh? as those who won't—ha! ha! ha! Good joke that. But the fact is, that I have called into requisition one-fourth of your works of art for the people. (*Aside*) What a stroke it will be for me at headquarters!

SIR C.: Good Heavens! (*Recovering himself with a feeble laugh*) But it's a joke, of course. I see it is: they are private property, too—not like land. Really, after that *bon-mot* you must do me the honour of lunching with me?

SUB-ASS.: Private property! Nothing of the sort. Your class is so slow to learn. You surely know that there is no private property in things which are limited in possible quantity. Turners are strictly limited; he's dead—isn't he? Let me look at my list. Ah, thought he was! You've been enjoying a monopoly of these Turners long enough. You may keep the rest for the present, and I'll take the Turners.

SIR C. (*despairingly*): Oh! spare my Turners.

SUB.-ASS.: Pooh, you are only one-fourth worse off than before.

SIR C.: But I paid thousands of——

SUB-ASS.: And very wrong of you, too—depriving the people of them for so long. The People's Will must be obeyed, you know. Why, thousands have been born and died without a chance of acquiring Turners, or even of seeing enough of them to form any competent judgment of the painter's merits. And we know that was not fair. So if you please to ring the bell, the Deputy Sub-Assistant Collectors will take them in charge at once.

Enter several D.S.A.C.'s, *who commence to remove the pictures, while* Sir CHARLES *wrings his hands. To them* VERA CONOSUER, *from a door at the rear.*

VERA (*imperatively*): Stay! Do you hear me?

SUB-ASS.: What means this?

SIR C.: Hush, my darling, hush! It is the people's will, and these good gentlemen——

VERA: Are taking private property! I have heard all. Touch those frames at your peril, sir. There is no limit to the production of frames, nor have we enjoyed any monopoly of them. Your pound of flesh, and no more.

SUB-ASS.: Shade o' Will! Don't be violent. You are not the class of people to resort to that, we know. You should teach your daughter, Sir, that in the execution of our duty we are not to be balked by a quibble such as this.

SIR C.: Of course, of course; Vera is a little impetuous. But pray consider that I have spent money about these pictures—cleaning, taking care of, and framing them; and——

VERA (*passionately*): That they have been ours for years upon years!

SUB.-ASS. (*loftily*): I never argue with a woman. Women have no common sense, or sense of propert—propriety I mean. Like Alexander, I will sever the Gordian knot.

[*Takes out his penknife, and proceeds to cut the canvas from the frame.*]

SIR C.: Heavens! don't do that! Think of the consequences if your knife slipped!

SUB-ASS. (*putting up his knife.*) Very true. And, besides, it occurs to me that the motto of the law, "Accessorium sequitur principale" ("The mickle goes with the muckle"), applies here. If you think not, you can (*smiling*) appeal to the Assistant-Collector. Good morning!

[*Exeunt S.A.C., his D.S.A.C.'s, the pictures, frames, and all.*]

SIR C. (*prostrate*): My old masters!

VERA: Our new masters!

CURTAIN FALLS.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE PANTHEON.

A correspondent of the *Times* sends the following interesting particulars from Rome:—

"At the back of the Pantheon there passes a narrow street called the Via della Palombella, well known to all who have lingered in Rome, though few may remember its name. It was the direct route from the Corso to the Falcone, the celebrated *trattoria* in the Piazza San Eustachio, where one used to go in the old Caffè Greco days, some fifteen years ago, to eat game of all kinds and especially wild boar, woodcocks, porcupine, and tortoise, cooked *alla casareccia*, according to the then unchanged traditions of the Roman kitchen. It was celebrated for its dingy old wineshops, where delicious Aleatico, Montepulciano, and Orvieto, now obtainable no longer, were served to you at 15 *bajocchi* (7½d.) the flask. At the corner nearest the Piazza della Minerva stood Bianchi's shop, now being pulled down, where few English ladies failed to make purchases of Roman scarves. From Bianchi's shop to the further corner extended a range of lofty, neglected-looking edifices, built without the slightest attempt at design, and devoid of ornament or plastering. The small cobweb-hung windows seemed to have been placed anywhere at random. The doorways, as irregularly built, looked as if no one had entered them for years, but among them was one by which, when the Tiber was out, strangers, after much time spent in finding it, passed through the Sacristy of the Pantheon to see the weird effect of the Dome reflected in the waters covering the floor. It would have puzzled any one to say for what purposes those edifices were constructed, but then there are, or at least there were, so many buildings in Rome which might equally well be taken for fortresses, prisons, or convents, and were neither of the three, that nobody stopped to think what those in the Via della Palombella might be. In fact, they were bakeries and flour warehouses, which were arbitrarily built against the mole of the Pantheon a century or two ago, and have formed the text for volumes of erudition on the rights of the Sovereign over the ancient public edifices, both sacred and profane. The pleadings in support of the claims of the owners by right of mere possession, and of the Crown, or rather the Tiara, by right of sovereignty, went on for years. Learned counsel on the one side expressed their surprise that the eminent Cardinal on the other should, 'in the immense verbosity of his forensic erudition' be ignorant of such or such a fact, but no unappealable decision for the removal of these encumbrances was obtained until recently, when the question of right was abandoned, and expropriation for purposes of public utility, with estimated compensation to the owners, was decreed in homage to the general expression of public opinion that the Pantheon, where rest the remains of Victor Emmanuel, should be isolated.

"The works were commenced in July last. The whole of the Pantheon side of the Via della Palombella has been demolished. The accumulation of ages on which the pavement of that street rests at between seventeen and eighteen feet higher than the Piazza of the Pantheon—which was cleared by Alexander VII. in 1662—has been cut through and excavated down to the original level, a grand hall and a series of chambers which formed part of the Thermæ of Agrippa have been discovered, and on the side of the street still untouched a crowd of Romans of the 19th century, with many strangers among them, stand gazing in wonder upon the marble pavement below, on which their ancestors walked 2,000 years ago—the very slabs the divine Augustus and his great Minister and general have trodden—and lying upon it, just as they fell, colossal masses of the white marble cornice and great fragments of the splendid fluted columns of the golden yellow marble of Numidia which adorned the Baths. At the back of the Pantheon a complete transformation scene has been worked, for instead of the circular mole being isolated by the demolition of the modern buildings, as was generally expected, it was quickly found that the unsightly frontage of the side of the Via della Palombella I have described was little more than a mask covering gigantic remains of the Thermæ, and now, in place of a line of ugly, shapeless edifices, we see a range of lofty walls and chambers of the Augustan age, which, built against and shut out from view, had been utilised as bakeries and flour warehouses and forgotten by every one but the very few acquainted with the records of the hidden vestiges of the ancient city. These records—descriptive and designed—exist chiefly in the works of the writers, painters, and architects of the 16th and 17th centuries; but, partly because they are not easily understood, and partly because they do not square with more modern theories and criticisms, they are set aside as being at least untrustworthy. It is only when what one may call the original text of some ancient building is brought to light by the discovery of what were undoubtedly its walls that the faithfulness of the record made by some writer of past times is accepted, and the one confirms the other. Such confirmation do the excavations now in progress at the Pantheon give to the plans of the Thermæ of Agrippa drawn by Palladio more than 300 years ago, and reference to these plans by those who may be interested in the subject of this letter will make my description clear.

"The great features in the discoveries thus far made is a grand hall, exceeding in length the full diameter of the interior of the Pantheon, behind which it is situate on a line parallel to the portico of that building. Its direction corresponds so exactly to that of the Via della Palombella, lying immediately above it, as to lead one to conclude that in the days when Rome had become almost depopulated and half buried in her own ruins this hall was made a thoroughfare, until finally, through its walls, together with the contiguous chambers I have mentioned, being adapted to modern uses by the building of meaner edifices within and against them, it became the Via della Palombella of the modern city. Indeed, a glance at Palladio's plan will show how convenient this hall, with its great entrances at each end opening on to the level of the platform where it stood in front of the Thermæ which it connected with the Pantheon, was for such a purpose; moreover, in the partial reproduction of Palladio's plan in Fea's pamphlet, *Dei Diritti del Principato sugli antichi Edifizi* (Rome, 1806), the situation of the modern buildings and streets, indicated in mezzotint, shows that the end of the Via della Palombella which opens from the Piazza della Minerva corresponds exactly, not only in situation, but in width, to the eastern entrance. Every detail of this splendid hall is laid down with scrupulous exactness in Palladio's plan. It measures 148ft. in length, by—judging from the plan, for only one of the longer sides has yet been excavated—about 50ft. in width. It was adorned with eight splendid fluted columns of Phrygian and Numidian marbles like those of the Pantheon, one in each corner and two on each of the longer sides. At the middle of the northern side—that excavated—is a great semicircular niche or apse, 29ft. 2in. in diameter, situate exactly back to back to the principal niche in the Pantheon, that facing the entrance, and in front of which the high altar now stands. The back or convex sides of the walls of these great niches, like the twin apsides of the double Temple of Venus at Rome, almost touch, there being no more than a free space of 4ft. 4in. between them. Built within and against the wall of the great niche in the hall now discovered are the remains of a massive pedestal, large enough for a colossal group of sculpture or an equestrian statue. It measures 12ft. 8in. by 11ft. 7in. and must have been about 6ft. in height, and in the walls on each side of the great niche there are, at about 10ft. from the floor, three other ordinary-sized niches, one with a semicircular and two with rectangular tops, for life-sized statues.

"I have termed this chief feature of the discoveries made a hall, but judging from its position on the plan, its projecting to the extent of its width from the frontage of the Thermæ, its entrances at each end wide enough for a street in which two carriages can conveniently pass each other, opening to the east and the west on to the level of the low platform on which the Thermæ stood, and the fact that an opening on the middle of the side not yet excavated formed the central doorway into the principal chambers of the Thermæ, it may more probably have been a vestibule like that of St. Peter's, with which it corresponds in form, with the difference only that, because of the Pantheon connected with it on the north, it was entered from the ends instead of from the front. If this supposition be correct, one may very reasonably conclude that the celebrated bronze athlete with the strigil—the Apoxynomenos—which Agrippa brought from Greece and placed in the portico of his warm baths, and of which a fine marble copy, found in 1849, is now in the Braccio Nuovo of the Vatican Museum, stood in one of these smaller niches. The pavement of this vestibule, as I shall now call it, is formed of large slabs, measuring 6ft. 10in. by 3ft. 10in., of beautiful "Africano" and other coloured marbles, for the most part in very perfect condition, but the marble panels with which there are clear indications that the walls were covered, have all disappeared with the exception of a few vestiges here and there close to the floor. The marble bases of the columns which supported the vaulted ceiling are all in their places, though much damaged. Of the coffered vaulting a portion is lying on the floor. Of the columns, six great fragments, varying from four to ten feet in length, have been found. They measure 10ft. 6in. in circumference, or one foot less than those in the Pantheon. Aloft, in one corner, are some massive vestiges of the white marble cornice, with the great fragments of which—many of them measuring 8ft. to 10ft. in length by from 3ft. to 5ft. in depth—the flooring laid bare is encumbered throughout. The design of this cornice is the same as that of the portico of the Pantheon, but somewhat less ornate. The details are marvels of architectural carving. The chief features of the cornice proper are a bold and deeply undercut egg-and-tongue moulding, 7in. in depth, with, under it, a bead and oval moulding, and then dentils measuring 7in. by 5in. The frieze, which is 2ft. 6½in. deep, is ornamented with dolphins with upright tridents between them and acanthus plants alternately in bas-relief, beautifully carved, and the architrave below is formed of simple broad fascie, the depth of the cornice frieze and architrave together being 8ft. 4½in.

"The lofty walls I have mentioned as having been revealed when the modern frontage of the Pantheon side of the Via della Palombella was demolished form, from one point of view, the most important portion of the discoveries made, inasmuch as they afford conclusive proof not only that the Pantheon was an integral part of the Baths of Agrippa, but that the Pantheon, the vestibule I have described, and those walls which, so to say, tie the two together were built from their foundations at one and the same time. The construction, of the splendid *opus lateritium*, is identical throughout. I have measured the bricks in many places and found them everywhere six-and-a-half to the foot. I may best describe the situation of these walls, which are eight in number, as so many straight parallel lines drawn at right angles from the straight north wall of the vestibule to the back of the Pantheon, and which, if continued on through the Pantheon, would be parallel to its major axis. These walls—which are 3ft. 10in. in thickness, excepting the two middle ones (situated on each side of the semicircular projections, as the great niches of the Pantheon and the vestibule

appear when standing behind and between them), which are no less than 10ft. 7in. thick—form the sides, as the walls of the Pantheon and the vestibule respectively do the ends, of a series of two-storied vaulted chambers, each 14ft. 8in. in width—excepting the central space where the backs of the two great niches nearly touch—and increasing in length as the circular wall of the Pantheon spreads away on the one side and the other from the straight wall of the vestibule. These chambers are paved with large slabs of travertine; a series of doorways connect them with each other, but there is nothing to indicate what they were used for. That they were used is, however, evident from the fact that some of the longer ones are divided by walls across them into smaller rooms, with their threshold stones in their places in the doorways, at about a foot above the general level. Moreover, at the Pantheon end of each of the two rooms situated on the one side and the other of the central space there is what I may call a doorway, 3ft. 5in. in width by 5ft. 5in. in depth, constructed in the wall of the Pantheon itself, and each of these opens on to the diameter line of a semicircular recess, measuring 15ft. across, corresponding directly behind the great recesses in the Pantheon on the right and the left of the principal apse. What purpose these were constructed to serve I shall not for the present attempt to conjecture, but I may mention the curious coincidence that the excavations now being made in the Laconicum of the Baths of Caracalla afford conclusive evidence that the Pantheon—though afterwards, and, perhaps, almost immediately, adapted, for reasons unknown to us, to the worship of Jove the Avenger and all the Gods—was originally nothing more or less than the hot-air bath chamber of the Thermæ of Agrippa."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. L. S. Browne, Curate of Stoke Damerel, to Vicarage of Edstaston, Salop. Patron, the Rector of Wem.

Rev. R. T. Davidson, Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be One of the Six Preachers in Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. T. R. Grundy, to Chaplaincy of Bagnères de Bigorre, Hautes Pyrenées, France.

Rev. J. Henry, Curate of the Parish Church, Sheffield, to be Association Secretary of the London Association in Aid of the Moravian Missions.

Rev. A. Le Geyt, Oxon, Senior Assistant-Curate of Ryde Parish Church, to be Curate-in-Charge of Beer, Seaton, South Devon. Patron, the Hon. Mark Rolle.

Rev. W. H. Lewis, to Vicarage of Hindon, Wilts. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. D. Moseley, Curate-in-Charge of Bettws Newydd-with-Trostrey, to Perpetual Curacy of Kemeys Commander, Monmouthshire. Patron, Mr. T. P. Price, Triley Court, Abergavenny.

Rev. W. D. Parish, Vicar of Selmeston, to be Canon-Residentiary of Chichester Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, Rector of Moncton, diocese of Fredericton, to Rectory of Christ Church, Winnipeg, Manitoba, diocese of Rupertsland.

Rev. F. H. Wood, to Incumbency of St. Paul's, Northampton.

Rev. H. H. Wyndham Wyndham, to Curacy of Stratton St. Margaret, with charge of St. Barnabas' Mission, Gorse-hill, Swindon.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—Rev. H. P. Bryan, to Symondsbury, Dorset.

OBITUARY.

Feb. 25, at Winslade-road, Brixton-rise, of pneumonia, Richard Neate Duguid Brown, M.A., formerly Rector of Ickleford, and late Vicar of St. James's, Bermondsey, only son of the late Colonel Alexander Brown, 44th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, aged 65.

Feb. 23, at Bishop's Nympton, Devon, the Rev. Owen Lucas O'Neill, M.A., Vicar of the parish, aged 60.

March 1, at 15, Torrington-place, Plymouth, the Rev. John Abbott, M.A., for 41 years Rector of Meavy, Devon, aged 82 years.

March 4, at his residence, Thomas Fisher Redhead, D.D., F.S.A., Surrogate, for forty-six years Incumbent of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, in his 75th year.

March 4, at the Rectory, Stanwick, Northamptonshire, the Rev. George Mansfield, LL.D., aged 72 years.

March 5, at Wokingham, after a few hours' illness, the Rev. J. F. Eastwood, M.A., Curate of Wokingham, elder son of the late Rev. J. Eastwood, M.A., Vicar of Hope, Staffordshire, aged 26.

March 6, at Menaifron, Anglesey, Canon Wynn Williams, in his 84th year.

March 7, the Rev. Spencer Rodney Drummond, M.A., formerly Rector of Swarraton, Hants, and for 20 years Incumbent of St. John the Evangelist, Brighton, aged 91, beloved and lamented.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

CAMBRIDGE.

On Thursday the report of the Council of the Senate, recommending the severance of the charge of Somersham and the adjoining chapelries from the Regius Professorship of Divinity, was confirmed. The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Skeat, Professor Cowell, H. Bradshaw, M.A., Librarian; R. L. Bentley, M.A., Gonville and Caius; W. A. Wright, M.A., Trinity; J. Pelle, M.A., Christ's; and J. P. Postgate, M.A., Trinity, were appointed a syndicate to prepare a scheme for carrying out the report of the Stanford Bequest syndicate. Mr. A. W. Verrall, M.A., Trinity was appointed an examiner for the Chancellor's Medals for proficiency in classical learning in the present year in the place of Mr. Munro, who is unable to examine. The undermentioned were appointed members of the Court of Discipline for persons *in statu pupillari*, for various periods:—Dr. Atkinson, Master of Clare; Dr. Cheam, Master of Emmanuel; Dr. Ferrers, Master of Caius; Dr. Taylor, Master of St. John's; Sir H. J. S. Maine, Master of Trinity Hall; and Mr. Searle, Master of Pembroke.

The following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—M. Latham, Trinity; W. J. Bell, Caius; H. Johnson, Caius; F. Hatt, non-collegiate.

M.L. and L.—G. A. Matthew, St. John's; G. R. Rix, Trinity Hall.

B.A.—R. S. Curling, Trinity; J. B. Wilkin, Jesus; R. A. T. W. Budge, Christ's.

B.Mus.—M. Latham, Trinity; H. Stevens, St. John's; H. Watson, St. John's; R. Stokoe, Emmanuel. Non-collegiate: C. H. Briggs, A. E. Cock, R. Dunstan, T. H. Fall, H. Halton, J. H. Roberts, W. H. Tutt, and H. W. Wareing.

The death is reported, at an advanced age, of the Rev. Thomas Jarrett, M.A., of St. Catherine's College, Regius Professor of Hebrew in this University. Mr. Jarrett expired at his rectory of Trunch, Norfolk, to which he was presented by his college in 1832. The deceased graduated in 1827 as 34th wrangler and 7th classic. The professorship was founded by Henry VIII. in 1540. The stipend is £40 per annum, but during the present reign it has been further endowed with a canonry in Ely Cathedral.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Stephen Gladstone has returned home to Hawarden much benefited by his trip to the Mediterranean.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., to be one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, in succession to the Rev. Francis J. Holland, who vacates the post on becoming a Canon of Canterbury.

Alderman Sir Robert Carden, M.P. for Barnstaple, has contributed £100 towards the fund for the restoration of the parish church of that borough.

The Rev. Canon Knox-Little, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, in order to take part in the special Lenten services at Manchester Cathedral, and also at St. Paul's Cathedral, has accepted an invitation to conduct a mission in Australia.

The Bishop of Truro, presiding at a Church conference at St. Germans, enlarged upon the necessity of enlisting, to a larger extent than heretofore, the services of the laity in Church work. The clergy on the whole, especially in towns, were fully occupied with the work they already had in hand, and they must look to the laity for any material expansion of it.

The parishioners of St. Paul's, Poole, have presented the Rev. F. Pocock, their late vicar, with a £50 note, and his curate, the Rev. W. Jones, with £25 and a silver salver, as tokens of appreciation of the good works carried on by them in the parish. A testimonial has also been presented to the Rev. R. J. Bond, late curate in charge of Tunstall.

The Rev. George Butler, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, has placed his resignation as Principal of the Liverpool College in the hands of the governors. Mr. Butler was appointed Principal in 1867.

The clergy of the diocese of Norwich are raising subscriptions among themselves for the purpose of presenting their Bishop with a large oil painting of himself, in commemoration of his Lordship having held the See for a quarter of a century. The appeal made by the rural deans is being well responded to.

A decided and promising effort is being made to supply Astwood Bank, in the parish of Feckenham, Worcestershire, with a church. The population of the district is over 2,000, and there is not a church nearer than the parish church at Feckenham, distant from 2½ to four miles. A committee has been formed, and in addition to the site, which is given by Mr. H. F. Vernon, some large contributions have been received, including £200 from the Bishop of the diocese.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Commissioners held their twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth meetings on Thursday and Friday last, March 2nd and 3rd, at 9, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury (in the chair), the Marquis of Bath, the Earls of Devon and Chichester, the Bishops of Winchester and Oxford, Lords Blachford and Coleridge, the Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross, Sir Walter James, the Deans of Durham and Peterborough, Canons Westcott and Stubbs, Dr. Deane, Q.C., Chancellor Espin, the Rev. A. C. Ainslie, Mr. A. Charles, Q.C., Mr. F. H. Jeune. Mr. S. Whitbread, and Mr. A. B. Kemp (secretary). Mr. L. R. Valpy, of the Church Association, was under examination.

The Religious Tract Society have just commenced work in the great Peninsula of Corea, hitherto almost unknown to Europeans, who have been most jealously excluded. It contains a population estimated at 10,000,000, and its area is 90,000 square miles. Its language is quite distinct from Japanese and Chinese, and until the last few years little was known of the region beyond the few facts ascertained by Jesuit missionaries from China, and through the surveys of ships on the coast. The Emperor of China is suzerain, and receives an annual tribute through an embassy. The Rev. J. Ross, a Presbyterian missionary, at Newchwang, on the Chinese border, having become acquainted with the members of the Embassy, learned the Corean language and began the translation into it of the New Testament. From the types cut by Mr. Lilley, of Japan, for the Scottish National Bible Society, the first religious tract has just been printed. This was prepared by the Rev. J. Macintyre, the colleague of Mr. Ross, and consists of an introduction to the New Testament, and a catechism of the chief Biblical doctrines.

The Dean of Norwich writes to the *Times* to call attention to the fact that the Lynn and Fakenham Railway Company have a Bill now in Parliament awaiting its second reading, the effect of which will be to pass a line of railway through the Cathedral Close at Norwich, cutting off the margin of the Close, which is skirted by the river Wensum (and within which margin is embraced a very curious and interesting relic of antiquity), ejecting from their quiet homes several citizens who have retired to the Close for privacy and seclusion, and curtailing one of those few open spaces which are now thought so essential for the health and recreation of the inhabitants of our great towns. Dean Goulburn states that the invasion of a Cathedral Close by a line of railway is a new and hitherto unheard-of thing, for the passing of the Underground Metropolitan Railway within a short distance of Westminster Abbey offers no real analogy. These retreats, ever since the dissolution of the monasteries, have been regarded as spots sequestered from the cities in the midst of which they stand, for the purposes of learning, study, and devotion. He points out that this has been so much felt in the case of the private grounds of the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge that the railway stations there are placed at a distance from the cities. Cathedral precincts are retreats entirely analogous, and if they are no longer to be held sacred from railways, the matter should, at least, be maturely weighed by the wisdom of Parliament before it is assented to. Few will deny, he says, that a busy, restless, mercenary age like our own demands, to counteract its tendencies, the healing influences of retirement, thought, and study. Dean Goulburn narrates the story of the intervention of a warlike prior in a fray in Norwich in the thirteenth century in defence of the Cathedral precincts, and adds that he hopes to convince the Lynn and Fakenham Railway Company that "though the race of warlike priors is extinct, they have been succeeded by a race of warlike deans, one of whom, at least, will fight bravely for his precinct so long as there is breath in his body and a penny in his purse."

At Northfleet parish church on Sunday the vicar asked the congregation to join in offering the Holy Eucharist as a special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the preservation of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. The National Anthem was also sung by the choir and congregation at the conclusion of the service. At Evensong an appropriate anthem, "Blessed be Thou, Lord God," was sung, and the *Te Deum* at the end of the service. The St. George's ensign floated from the church tower during the day.

On Monday evening in a barn in the village of Bowerchalke, in Wilts, about 500 persons assembled on the occasion of a conference on baptism between members of the Church of England and Baptists. The vicar presided, and Earl Nelson, represented the Home Reunion Society, the Rev. E. B. Ottley, principal of the Salisbury Diocesan Theological College, and leading Baptist ministers of the county, took part in the discussion, which ranged over the history and practice of the Church from the days of the Apostles and Tertullian, and lasted four hours, the proceedings being marked by the greatest courtesy and good feeling.

In addition to other churches in which the season of Lent is marked by characteristic music, at St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane, the Communion Service is sung every Sunday to an adaptation of Palestrina's mass, "Æterna Christi Munera," by a highly-trained choir, without accompaniment. On Passion Sunday Rossini's *Stabat Mater* will be sung after Evensong, and Gounod's "Passion Music" on Good Friday. Mr. Stedman is the director of the music. These services are very popular. Not only is the church and porch crowded, but numbers of people stand outside in the street in order to hear the singing.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., to be one of the "Six Preachers" of Canterbury Cathedral, in succession to the Rev. Francis J. Holland, who vacates the office on becoming a Canon of Canterbury.

A determined attempt was made early on Thursday morning week to burn down St. James's Church, Forest-gate. The offenders gained entrance through a window into a large room adjoining, and thence through the vestry into the church. The greatest damage was done in the large room, the flooring in one corner against the large gas meter being entirely burned away. The room itself is much damaged, all the woodwork and fittings greatly scorched, showing that the heat and smoke must have been very great. An attempt was made to burn the reading-desk, lectern, and organ in the body of the church, but fortunately no great damage was done there. It is supposed that the object was to destroy the fabric by an explosion of gas. The alarm was given by a policeman in time to avert the greater catastrophe. The vicar, the Rev. W. H. Denovan, is, with several members of the congregation, making strenuous efforts to wipe off the debt on the building, the church being a newly-erected one, and some thousands of envelopes directed and stamped, containing appeals to the charitable for this purpose, were destroyed.

The Bishop Suffragan of Bedford on Sunday morning held an ordination at the parish church, St. Luke's, Old-street, E.C., at which Mr. Downes, who has been working in the parish as a lay reader, was ordained. It is understood that Mr. Downes will be immediately licensed to an assistant curacy at St. Luke's.

The vicarage of Fingringhoe, Essex, is vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Clarke Brettingham, who was inducted to the living upon his taking priest's orders in 1852. The benefice is in the gift of Mr. Brettingham's trustees, and is of small value.

A painted window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been erected in Horley Church, which has been recently restored. "The Good Samaritan" is the subject of the window, which is the gift of Mr. Maple, in memory of his son, a branch of whose family has long been settled in this part of the county.

A beautiful five-light stained glass window has been put up in St. Mary's Church, Rawtenstall, near Manchester. The subjects depicted are Christ healing the sick, raising the widow's son at Nain, and Mary sitting at his feet. It is the gift of Mr. Worswick, in memory of the late Mr. Henry Ashworth and his sister. The artists are I. A. Gibbs and Howard of London.

An opportunity is afforded to City men of worshipping in the grand old historic church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, every Wednesday and Friday in Lent. Service (Litany and hymn) at 1.20 p.m. It may interest our readers to know that this is one of the four churches spared at the Great Fire in London, and contains the fine tomb of Rahere. Its date is A.D. 1102.

Under the title of "Sunday Observance" the *Church Times* relates the following:—

A clergyman near Petersfield, in inquiring of a member of his congregation what became of her husband on Sunday, was told that he never went to any place of worship. "I fear," says the clergyman, "that he must be an irreligious man." "I don't see how he can be," replies the woman, "for as regularly as Sunday comes round he puts on his best clothes and always reads the *Rock*."

A Liverpool correspondent instances the case of a clergyman there looking very sharply after his pew rents. Owing to his (the pewholder's) absence from home for one or two weeks, he had not paid his pew rent; and when about to take his place in the Sunday-school (for the day was Sunday and he was a teacher there) he was buttonholed by his incumbent and reminded of the fact of his rent being overdue, and that he and another individual were the only persons who had not "paid up." The clergyman is a so-called popular preacher, with £600 per annum, has 11,000 souls under his keeping, and all the sittings in his church are rented, with the exception of a few in the side aisles, and in the gallery of the tower at the extreme west end of the building.

At a meeting of the Grand National Orange Council of England, Ireland, and Scotland, held at the National Club, it was moved by Lord Crichton, M.P., seconded by Lord Caledon, and carried unanimously:—

That this Grand Council, having seen with regret that an attempt is to be made in the House of Commons to move a resolution for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, is of opinion that such movement is fraught with most serious dangers to religion and society, and ought to meet with the most determined opposition, and calls upon all true Orangemen in the United Kingdom to oppose such a movement to the utmost of their power. That this Council recommends that every Orangeman shall, before recording his vote for any candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, satisfy himself that such candidate will, if elected, resist any attempt to disestablish or alienate the endowments of the said Church. That petitions against the disestablishment of the said Church be forwarded to both Houses of Parliament from every lodge in the United Kingdom.

The Grand National Orange Council represents the United Kingdom in this matter.

Canon Gascoigne Weldon, of Rothesay, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Gladstone:—

Right Hon. Sir,—I have to thank you for three letters received, amid your indefatigable labour, about this sad Bradlaugh business. To keep this man's teachings and actions any longer before the public would be a crime to society and a disgrace to the world. But you have a name to lose, an honour to maintain. I know not how far the law of England has paralysed your hesitating, half-hearted actions in this matter. But this I know, whatever law may say, that reason, conscience, common-sense, justice, truth, honour, demand that the man who tries to intimidate any constituency, as Mr. Bradlaugh has done, who insults the House of Commons to its face, who neither fears God nor regards man, has not the slightest shadow of a claim to legislate for this great Christian country.

If a hard-working unblameable clergyman is compelled to lie in prison, because a wrongly biassed conscience will not allow him to obey legally ordained ecclesiastical law, how must that law stand impeached before high Heaven, that would incarcerate a servant of God for such a matter, while it allows a ribald blasphemer who laughs at the source and fountain of all law, human and divine, calls you and your fellow-members fools to your teeth, tramples your sacred oath beneath his feet; and under the ægis of your so-called Liberalism rides roughshod over what used to be one of the proudest and noblest assemblies on the face of the earth! If the members of the House of Commons are such poltroons as to quail and shrink before such a creature as this, well may we go down upon our knees and thank God for having given us a House of Lords.

This is no party question. It is a question of God and our country; and I ask you again, before it be too late, not to allow any subterfuge, any equivocation, any pretended obedience to law—this man's acts are *ipsis factis* an abrogation of all law—any false claims of party to sink your great name—and it is great with all your faults—down to posterity with Bradlaugh's admission to Parliament, degrading and dishonouring it through all the ages. Resign your position, however dearly loved, rather than hold it for a moment by the aid, directly or indirectly, of the man whom "Northampton delights to honour," and your grateful country will return you with a thousand-fold additional glory.

A subscription list has been opened for the purpose of presenting a portrait of the Rev. Canon Carter to himself and his family. At a meeting held at the House of Charity, Soho, on 21st February, at which Earl Beauchamp presided, subscriptions to a considerable amount were announced in sums varying from £5 5s. to 5s., and a committee was appointed to carry out the wishes of the subscribers. Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., is treasurer, and the duties of hon. secretaries have been undertaken by the Rev. A. Edwards, Oakhouse, Sevenoaks; the Rev. A. L. Jukes, 1, Clarendon-terrace, Lewisham; and Mr. W. Lyon, East Court, Finchampstead, Berks.

A lecture on Church music in the Townhall, Alcester, last month, by the Rev. E. V. Hall, Precentor of the Worcester Cathedral, was attended by members of no less than seven choirs in Alcester and the neighbourhood. The rector of the parish was in the chair, and the members of the church choir contributed musical illustrations. The lecture was listened to with great attention by a large audience. It is one of a series which the Precentor of Worcester is giving in various parts of the diocese, in the hope of making his office as useful as possible to the diocese at large.

It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Swainson has resigned his residentiary canonry in Chichester Cathedral, and it is believed the vacancy thus created has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. William Douglas Parish, S.C.L., vicar of Selmeston, near Lewes, who has for some time held the Chancellor's stall in the Cathedral. Dr. Swainson will not altogether sever his connection with the Cathedral, but will retain the prebendal stall of Firle, which he has held for a quarter of a century. He has resigned his canonry owing to his heavy engagements in the University of Cambridge, where he now holds the Mastership of Christ's College, and also the Lady Margaret Professorship of Divinity. Another member of the Chapter, the Rev. Canon Parrington, is lying seriously ill at Felpham Vicarage, near Bognor.—*Sussex Daily News.*

The adjourned meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark, was held on Wednesday, in the Vestry, to consider the report of a Special Committee, which was brought up, dealing with the Bishop of Rochester's proposed scheme for disposing of the Church-rate grievance. Mr. T. F. Rider, Warden of the Great Account, occupied the chair. The Committee's report, recommending the acceptance of the Bishop's offer to purchase the advowson for £7,000, but advising the retention of all Church property and the fabric, was taken as read, together with a draft scheme, which it is intended shall form the basis for an Act of Parliament. The Chairman stated he had received a letter from the Bishop of Rochester, dated March 6th, in which his Lordship expressed general approval of the Committee's scheme, but suggesting that in future the chaplain should be styled vicar, and the church should revert to its ancient name of St. Mary Overy, as being more interesting, picturesque, and accurate. His Lordship further said it had been one of the most dearly cherished hopes of his life to restore the fabric in the most thoroughly complete manner, under the best professional skill that could be procured, and with no stint of the necessary expenditure. A resolution to refer the scheme back to the Committee with instructions to prepare a Bill based thereon, and to include the Bishop's suggestions, was carried, whereupon Mr. Stevens demanded a poll of the parish, as to whether the scheme should be accepted or not. The Chairman said he had no alternative but to grant it, and fixed Tuesday next.

The *Church Union Gazette* for March contains an important piece of news, which relates to that mysterious society, the Order of Corporate Reunion, and which no one can read without regret. At a special summoned meeting of the Council on Jan. 31, the following resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*:—

That, whereas information has reached this Council that the Rev. T. W. Mossman, a priest of the Church of England, rector of East Torrington, in the diocese of Lincoln, an associate-member of this Union, did, on the 30th of August, 1879, privately, in his own house, go through a form of conferring priest's orders upon a deacon of the Church of England, which information is supported by documentary evidence, and has not been contradicted by Mr. Mossman himself; and whereas Mr. Mossman, on being requested to explain what he has done, has claimed for himself all the powers and prerogatives of a Bishop of the Church of Christ; and

whereas Mr. Mossman, when invited to defend himself, has failed to justify such conduct by tendering any proof that he himself has received from any competent source Episcopal rank and Episcopal jurisdiction in the place where the alleged ordination is said to have been performed; and whereas, by thus acting, Mr. Mossman has, in the judgment of this Council, committed a very grave offence against the discipline of the Church of England; and whereas the English Church Union has been constituted "to defend and maintain unimpaired the discipline of the Church of England"—this Council hereby declares that the Rev. T. W. Mossman's conduct has been such as is calculated to interfere with the well-being of the Society, and thereupon pronounces him, under Rule 15, to have ceased to be an associate-member of the Union.

No one can read this resolution without seeing that the Council were forced, by the action of Mr. Mossman himself, to take the very grave step they have taken, simply to clear the whole Union of any complicity with the acts of a small *clique* of men whose sole delight is to show their hatred and contempt of their mother, the Church of England, and put her to an open shame. With reference to the proceedings of the Church Association against Mr. Mackonochie, it was reported that that Society had agreed to accept from Mr. Mackonochie the sum of £300 in full discharge of their bill of costs against him, which amounted, previous to taxation, to £1,009 18s. 6d.

THE NEW REVISED CODE.

The Revised Education Grant of Lord Spencer and Mr. Mundella, which is to come into operation next year, has just been completed. We cannot reprint the whole owing to the demands upon our space, but the following extract from it will be of interest to our readers:—

Commencement of Grant.

The annual grant to a school begins to run, as ar rule, from the date at which a certificated teachet takes charge of it, or the teacher in charge of i- passes the examination for a certificate; but if app li cation for a grant is not made within six months after either of these events, the Department may refuse to make a grant for any time previous to the receipt of the application.

Date at which Grant becomes Due and is Paid. Payment of Instalments.

The annual grant becomes due at the end of the school year, and is paid as soon as may be after the inspection, but an instalment of the grant may be paid—

(a) when, owing to a change in the month of inspection, the inspector's visit is postponed for three months and upwards;

(b) when from an epidemic or other unavoidable cause the inspection cannot be held within three months from the grant becoming due.

Subjects and Amounts of Grants.

The annual grant is made up of the several grants, which, with their amounts are enumerated in the following articles.

Except where it is specially provided otherwise, the sum mentioned is the amount of a year's grant for each unit of average attendance.

If the grant is paid for a period other than a year, the total grant is increased or diminished by one-twelfth for each month more or less than a year.

DAY-SCHOOLS.

INFANT-SCHOOLS OR CLASSES.

The grants to infant-schools or classes are as follows:—

Fixed Grant to Infant-Schools.

(a) *A fixed grant* amounting—

(i.) To 9s. if the infants are taught as a separate department, under a certificated teacher of their own, in a room properly constructed and furnished for their instruction:—

Infant Classes.

(ii.) to 7s. if the infants are taught as a class of a school suitably to their age, and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

Merit Grant.

(b) *A merit grant* of 2s., 4s., or 6s., if the inspector reports the school or class to be fair, good, or excellent, allowing for the special circumstances of the case, and having regard to the provisions made for (1) suitable instruction in the elementary subjects, (2) simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature, and of common life, and (3) appropriate and varied occupations.

No merit grant is made unless the report on the instruction in the elementary subjects is satisfactory.

Needlework Grant.

(c) *A grant for needlework* of 1s. if the scholars are satisfactorily taught needlework according to the Third Schedule.

N.B.—This grant is calculated on the average attendance of girls only, unless the boys are taught needlework.

Singing Grant.

(a) *A grant for singing* amounting (i.) to 1s. if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing by *note*—*i.e.*, by the standard, or any other recognised notation; (ii.) to 6d. if they are satisfactorily taught to sing *by ear*.

Examination of Infant Schools or Classes.

The following rules are to be observed in the examination of infant schools or classes:—

(a) All scholars whose names are on the register must be present at the inspection, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their absence.

(b) All scholars, whose names have at the end of the school year been on the registers for the last twenty-two weeks that the school has been open must be presented to the inspector for examination.

(c) Scholars over seven years old must, as a rule, be examined in the First Standard.

(d) No scholar may be examined in any standard above the First, except with the special sanction of the Department. A list of such scholars, with an explanation of the reasons for retaining them in the infant school or class, must be submitted to the inspector.

Teachers Required for Infant Schools or Classes.

No grant is made to an infant class with an average attendance of more than sixty unless it is taught by a certificated teacher; nor to an infant class with an average attendance of more than forty unless it is taught by a teacher over eighteen years of age approved by the inspector.

SCHOOLS OR CLASSES FOR OLDER SCHOLARS.

The grants to schools or classes for older scholars are as follows:—

Fixed Grant.

(a) *A fixed grant* amounting to 4s. 6d.

Merit Grant.

(b) *A merit grant* amounting to 1s., 2s., or 3s., if the inspector, allowing for the special circumstances of the case, reports the school to be fair, good, or excellent, in respect of (1) the organisation and discipline; (2) the intelligence employed in instruction; and (3) the general quality of the work, especially in the elementary subjects.

Needlework Grant.

(c) *A grant for needlework* amounting to 1s. if the girls are satisfactorily taught needlework according to the schedule.

N.B.—This grant is calculated on the average attendance of girls only.

Singing Grant.

(a) *A grant for singing* amounting (i.) to 1s. if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing *by note*—*i.e.*, by the standard or any other recognised notation; or (ii.) to 6d. if they are satisfactorily taught to sing *by ear*.

Grants on Examination: 1. *In Elementary Subjects.*

(e) *A grant on examination in the elementary subjects* determined by the percentage of passes in the examination, at the rate of 1d. for every unit of percentage.

Rules of Examination.

(i.) All scholars whose names are on the registers of the school must be present at the inspection, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their absence.

(ii.) All such scholars whose names have, at the end of the school year, been on the registers for the last twenty-two weeks that the school has been open must be presented to the inspector for examination.

(iii.) All scholars so presented must be examined in the three elementary subjects according to one of the standards set forth in the First Schedule, unless the managers satisfy the inspector that there is a reasonable excuse for withholding them from the examination.

(iv.) The per-centage of passes will be determined by the ratio of the passes actually made to those that might have been made by all scholars liable to examination who are either examined or are absent or withheld from the examination without reasonable excuse.

(v.) Every scholar should be presented in a standard higher than the highest in which he has before been presented, whether in his present or in any former school. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained in writing to the inspector, who will have regard to the number and character of such exceptions in assessing the merit grant, or in recommending, if necessary, a reduction of the grant.

2. *In Class Subjects.*

(f.) *A grant on examination in class subjects* amounting to 1s. or 2s. for each subject, if the inspector's report on the examination is fair or good.

Rules of Examination.

(i.) The recognised class subjects are:—

1. English.
2. Geography.
3. Elementary science.
4. History.
5. Needlework for girls in mixed schools (according to the Third Schedule).

(ii.) For the purpose of examination in class subjects a school is considered as made up of two divisions.

(iii.) The lower division must contain the scholars presented for examination in the elementary subjects in the standards below the fourth, and the upper division those in the standard above the fourth. The managers may place in either division the scholars in the Fourth Standard.

(iv.) No more than two class subjects, one of which must always be English, may be taken by either division. The same number of class subjects must be taken throughout the school.

(v.) If two class subjects are taken, the second must be, in the lower division, either geography or elementary science; in the upper division, geography, elementary science, or history. If the scholars in the Fourth Standard are placed in the upper division, that division will be limited in the same manner as the lower division.

(vi.) The girls in a mixed school may take needlework as a second-class subject in either division; but in this case the school cannot receive the grant of 1s. under Article ( ).

(vii.) If the girls in a mixed school take needlework and the boys another subject, the grant may be paid on the average attendance of boys and girls separately.

(viii.) All scholars who are required to be presented for examination in the elementary subjects must be presented for examination in any class subjects that are taken, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their being absent or withheld from the examination.

(ix.) The scholars examined in the class subjects are examined in the classes in which they are taught.

(x.) The examination is, as a rule, oral in the lower division.

(xi.) The examination of the scholars varies according to their standards. The work for each standard is set forth in the Second Schedule.

3. *In Specific Subjects.*

(g.) *A grant on the examination of individual scholars in specific subjects* amounting to 4s. for each scholar passing in any subject.

N.B.—This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

Rules of Examination.

(i.) The specific subjects which may be taken are those enumerated in the Fourth Schedule.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in more than two specific subjects.

(iii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject, for the teaching of which provision is not made in the time-table of the school.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject who is not also presented for examination in elementary subjects in Standard V., VI., or VII.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject in which he has been examined within the preceding school year by the Department of Science and Art.

(vi.) The examinations in specific subjects followed the stages set forth in the Fourth Schedule. As a rule, no scholar, after being examined in one subject, may change it for another before passing in all the stages of the first.

(vii.) Every scholar should be presented in a stage higher than the highest in which he has before been presented, whether in his present or in any former school. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained in writing to the inspector.

(viii.) No scholars may be presented for examination in specific subjects in any school in which, *at the last preceding inspection*, the percentage of passes in the elementary subjects was less than seventy.

(ix.) In schools in which the inspector reports that special and appropriate provision is made for the practical teaching of cookery, a grant of 4s. is made on account of any girl over twelve years of age, who has attended not less than forty hours during the school year at the cookery class, and is presented for examination in the elementary subjects *in any standard*.

Special Grants to Day-schools.

Pupil-Teacher Grant.

A grant of 40s. [or 60s.] is made in respect of each pupil-teacher required to make up the *minimum* staff of the school who passes a fair [or good] examination at the end of the school year.

Grants to Schools for Small Populations.

Where the population of the school district in which any public elementary school is situate, or the population within two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the school, if less than 300, and there is no other public elementary school recognised by the Department, as available for that district or that population, as the case may be, the Department have power, on the recommendation of the inspector, and after considering the circumstances of the case, to make a special grant, in addition to the ordinary grants, amounting, if the said population exceeds 200, to £10, and if it does not exceed 200, to £15.

Payment of Fees.

A special grant is made, sufficient to pay the school fees for the year, of scholars who hold honour certificates obtained before the 1st of January, 1882.

N.B.—The grants under the last three articles are not calculated on the average attendance.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The grants to evening schools are as follows:—

Fixed Grant.

(a) A *fixed grant* amounting:—

(i.) to 4s., if the school has met not less than forty-five nor more than sixty times since the last examination;

(ii.) to 6s., if the school has met more than sixty times since the last examination.

Examination Grants.

(b) *A grant on the examination of individual scholars in any of the elementary or additional* (i.e., *class or specific*) *subjects*, amounting to 2s. for each scholar passing in each subject.

N.B.—This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

Rules of Examination.

(i.) No scholar may be presented for examination who has not attended the school for at least eight weeks since the last examination.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in a standard lower than the third.

(iii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject for the teaching of which provision is not made in the time-table of the school.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in the additional subjects alone.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in more than two of the additional subjects.

(vi.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject in which he has been examined within a year by the Department of Science and Art.

(vii.) Scholars presented for examination in the Third or Fourth Standard, if they take one additional subject, must take English; if they take two the second subject must be either geography or elementary science.

(viii.) Scholars presented in the Fifth or any higher Standard are unrestricted in their choice of additional subjects.

(ix.) Every scholar should be presented in a standard or stage of a specific subject higher than the highest in which he has before been presented, whether in his present or in any former school. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained in writing to the inspector, who may recommend a reduction of the grant if he considers such exceptions to be unwarranted.

Limitation to Amount of Grant (*Elementary Education Act*, 1876), *secs.* 18 *and* 19 (1) *and* (3).

The total annual grant, exclusive of any special grant made under Article 111 or 112, may not exceed the greater of the two sums named below, viz.:—

(a) A sum equal to 17s. 6d. for each unit of average attendance.

(b) The total income of the school from all sources whatever other than the grant, and from any special grant made under Article (*see* secs 18 and 19 (1) and (3), Elementary Education Act, 1876).

Reduction of Grant.

The annual grant, exclusive of any special grant under Article 112, may be reduced—

First—by not more than one-half, upon the inspector's report for faults of discipline, instruction, or registration on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction. If the inspector, at a visit without notice, not less than six months after intimation has been given of the requirements of the Department, reports that they have not been carried into effect, a deduction may be made from the next grant to the school.

The grant may be reduced under this article in the case provided for by Article 98, if the Department consider that the circumstances do not call for an earlier withdrawal of the grant.

Secondly—by 10s. for every unit of average attendance above the number for which the school staff is sufficient (Article 83).

If the excess of average attendance has arisen since the last settlement of the school staff (Article 82), the grant will not be reduced under this article.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

It would be curious to learn the average charwoman's idea of education. One was called by the School Board officer in a case before Mr. Paget, at Hammersmith, to prove that her mistress neglected to send her son to school, the boy in question earning (so the witness said) 12s. a week by playing the part of a little devil at Sanger's. On being cross-examined the charwoman said her mistress was an educated woman. She was not asked by what standard she formed her opinion.

At Rowley, on Tuesday, William Parsons, miner, was charged with a murderous assault on Sarah Westwood. The parties, who are members of the Salvation Army, went with others to Dudley Fair and got drunk. On their return in a break a disgraceful disturbance took place, during which a brutal outrage was committed on the complainant. The whole of the hair of her head was taken off. The complainant asked for the accused to be forgiven, but the Bench sentenced him to five weeks' imprisonment.

The two men recently arrested on suspicion of complicity in the theft of the body of the late Earl of Crawford have been discharged.

Mr. Justice Chitty has refused an injunction to prevent the removal of Jumbo, the African elephant, from the Zoological Gardens.

A woman, named Watson, has been remanded at Marylebone Police-court on a charge of receiving valuable property which had been fraudulently obtained by her husband under the name of Captain Beauchamp, who is now with two other men and two women in custody at Brussels on suspicion of complicity with the robbery at the Hatton-garden post-office last year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duchess of Argyll continues to improve in health. On inquiry at Argyll Lodge on Thursday morning the answer given was that her Grace had had several hours of tranquil sleep, and that her strength was well maintained. Sir William Gull and Mr. J. J. Merriman saw their patient in the afternoon, when the following bulletin, dated 3.30 p.m., was issued:—"The Duchess of Argyll continues to make satisfactory progress towards convalescence."

Lord Egerton, of Tatton Hall, Knutsford, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, is suffering from a severe attack of chronic bronchitis, and for some days past his life has been in a very critical condition. Considering his great age (76) slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. On Thursday evening it was stated that Lord Egerton had passed an easier day.

The Earl of Wilton died on Tuesday, after a protracted illness, aged 83. Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., for Carnarvon Boroughs, died on Wednesday, aged 84. The death is also announced of Mr. Edwin James, formerly M.P., for Marylebone and a leading Queen's Counsel.

A lamentable accident has occurred in the recreation ground attached to Brighton College. Whilst a number of students were amusing themselves by dragging about a large field roller a young gentleman, whose Christian name is Frank, and who is a son of a member of Parliament, fell, and the roller, which weighed two tons, passed over his body, the head just escaping. The ground being very soft the body was pressed into it, and no bones were broken, but the lad lies in a very precarious state, having sustained internal injuries.

On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of Canon Robinson, of Hereford Cathedral, who threw himself into the Wye on Sunday, February 26. The deceased had consulted Sir Henry Thompson as to his health. Sir Henry Thompson said his advice to the deceased had been of a most reassuring character. A verdict of "Suicide while labouring under temporary insanity" was returned.

On Wednesday Barskimming House, the residence of Sir W. F. Miller, Bart., of Glenlee, one of the finest old family residences in Ayrshire, was totally destroyed by fire. Most of the furniture and all the silver plate was destroyed.

On Wednesday evening the Marquis of Salisbury presided at the annual dinner of the Railway Officers and Servants' Association, supported by an influential company. In proposing the toast of the evening the noble chairman supported the claims of the institution for the benefit of these unrecognised public servants, who without such funds had no pensions to which to look forward. Subscriptions to the amount of £1,500 were announced. The Prince of Wales has consented to become patron of the association.

There is no denying the fact that a really good pianoforte is a veritable mine of pleasure. This remark is caused by a visit to the manufactory of Messrs. George Challenger and Co., in George-street, Langham-place, where we had the pleasure of inspecting a number of the choicest instruments it is possible to conceive. One in process of manufacture, the cost of which will be 150 guineas, especially impressed us. This of course is an exceptionally high price, but the purses of all classes are studied; and as this firm are themselves the manufacturers of the instruments they sell, there are no middlemen to come betwixt them and their customers, so that the best article can be purchased at the very lowest price. Messrs. Challenger and Co.'s business is likewise of so extensive a nature that they have an enormous quantity of timber in stock, so that all the wood used in their manufactures is admirably seasoned. In conclusion, we would strongly recommend a visit to their fine showrooms, when visitors will receive equally courteous attention whether they be purchasers or not.

The Earl of Derby presided on Wednesday at the annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, when it was stated that by next year an amalgamation with the Literary and Art Club would probably be effected. A loyal and congratulatory address to the Queen, expressing abhorrence at the recent treasonable attempt upon the life of Her Majesty, was moved by Sir Theodore Martin, seconded by Dr. W. Smith, and unanimously adopted. The Marquis of Salisbury is to preside at the annual dinner on May 3.

A Parliamentary Blue Book has been issued containing the replies to the circular of Sir William Harcourt on the subject of the laws concerning juvenile offenders. They consist of a very large number of reports from chairmen of quarter sessions, recorders, and police and borough magistrates in England, as well as of sheriffs, and sheriffs' substitutes in Scotland, and county court judges and reformatory and industrial school authorities in Ireland. To these are added a selection of replies from school boards, miscellaneous bodies and institutions, and British representatives and others in foreign countries. There appears from these evidences to be a very general opinion that it is undesirable to commit young children to prison, and that increased facilities should be afforded for removing them from the custody of parents who are not proper guardians and placing them in industrial schools, reserving power to compel such parents to contribute to their support. A somewhat old-fashioned faith in the efficacy of whipping is also very generally, though not unanimously, displayed. One of the most interesting of the miscellaneous communications is a report contributed by the Howard Society on the system of dealing with juvenile offenders, which has long been established with striking success in the State of Massachusetts. This may be described as a tentative and graduated process from mild to sterner methods. The preventive features of the system are much insisted on, and it is observed that it is "less lenient than the English practice is with the too considerable class of parents who deliberately pauperise or cruelly ill-treat their offspring."

Colonel Brine, R.E., and Mr. Joseph Simmons, aëronaut, attempted on Saturday their long-delayed aerial voyage from Canterbury to the French coast. The wind from day to day since the beginning of the week had been blowing from an almost exactly contrary direction to that required for the trip. Saturday morning, however, brought about a most favourable change in the air current, the bearings, as taken by captive balloons, being ascertained as north-west by north. The position of things being so satisfactory the aëronauts determined to ascend, and preparations were at once commenced for inflating the balloon. The Gas Company had made arrangements several days previously for supplying the quantity of gas required—viz., about 37,000 cubic feet—and in about two hours' time, that is between 8.30 and 10.30, the process of inflation had been completed. Some fifty minutes more were occupied in affixing the car and making other provision for the safety of the voyagers. A set of life-saving apparatus for use in the event of the balloon taking to the water was placed in the car, and an ample store of food and drink was also taken in. All being ready, Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons seated themselves in the small basket, and, amid a scene of great excitement —thousands of persons having assembled in the field, on the elevated mound and terraces of the Dane John, and, in fact, everywhere whence a view could be obtained—the ropes were let go, and the immense balloon glided gently and beautifully upwards, attaining an altitude of about 118ft. It was about 11.27 when the ascent was made, and the wind then was light, and still blowing north-west by north. The aëronauts anticipated that this wind would carry them over to the south of Boulogne, and about three hours was the time they thought that the journey would occupy. The balloon was seen off Canterbury, going straight for Dover, until as late as one o'clock, when it looked like a mere speck in the bright clear sky. It seems, from particulars which subsequently came to hand, that at about 12.40 the balloon passed over Shakespeare Cliff, having made but slow progress towards the sea. In passing over the cliff the aëronauts held a conversation with some people who were on the summit of that peak, the elevation of the balloon being not more than 500ft. above the cliff. Having crossed to the sea ballast was thrown out, and an altitude of about 1,200ft. above the sea level was maintained. But little headway was, however, made, and it soon became apparent to the voyagers that the wind was changing. When four or five miles out they were only travelling at the rate of about two miles an hour, which was quite seven miles slower than the pace they had gone inland. Matters were now looking rather serious, but they became more so presently, it being ascertained, by trying the different currents, that the balloon was slowly drifting towards the North Sea. The time now was about 2.30, and Mr. Simmons, having satisfied himself beyond the least doubt that the wind had backed to south-west, determined to descend to the water. Fortunately, the mail packet *Foam*, from Calais for Dover, was only a short distance on the landward side, and as the passengers on deck were intently watching the balloon, it was hoped that on the descent being made the perilous position of the travellers would be observed, and that the steamer would return and rescue them. In this the aëronauts were fortunately right, for they had not been long in the water, seated in the car with the water up to their waists, before the *Foam* was within a few feet of them; and after considerable difficulty they were got on board. Mr. Simmons had been letting out the gas from the moment the steamer had reversed its course, and, without sustaining much damage, the balloon was secured and safely placed on deck. The rescue was accomplished by the exertions of Captain Jutelet and his crew, who were warmly thanked by the two balloonists. On landing at the Admiralty Pier Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons were loudly cheered by thousands of people, a scene of wild excitement having prevailed while the rescue was being effected.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

The sudden death is announced of Mr. Edwin James, formerly M.P. for Marylebone, and at one time one of the most distinguished members of the legal profession. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. John James, solicitor, and for many years Secondary of the City of London, by his marriage with Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. Boyce Combe, and niece of Mr. Alderman Harvey Combe, formerly M.P. for London. Mr. James was born about the year 1812, and was educated at a private school. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1836, and for some years went the Home Circuit. In 1858 he distinguished himself by his able defence of Dr. Bernard, who was tried at the Old Bailey for complicity in the plot of Orsini against the life of the late Emperor Napoleon. In consequence mainly of this success he was returned to Parliament, in the Liberal interest, at the general election in 1859, as the colleague of Sir Benjamin Hall (afterwards Lord Llanover) in the representation of Marylebone. Mr. James obtained silk in 1850, and in 1855 he was appointed to the Recordership of Brighton. Early in 1861, on the promotion of the late Sir William Atherton, he was appointed to the Solicitor-Generalship; but before he had held the post long enough for the customary honour of knighthood to be conferred upon him, he became heavily involved in pecuniary difficulties, and in the summer of that same year the Benchers of the Inner Temple, by a formal resolution, struck his name off the books of that Society. He accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, gave up his Recordership, and sailed for the United States of America, where he soon acquired a large and remunerative business at the law courts. Subsequently returning to England he petitioned the Common Law Judges to re-hear his case, and to set aside the resolution of the Benchers of his Inn of Court, but this appeal was dismissed, or rather the Bench declined to allow the case to be re-opened. Since that time the name of Mr. Edwin James has been occasionally before the public as a friend and supporter of Garibaldi and he has also figured occasionally as a writer of magazine literature. In 1873 he again offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Marylebone at the then forthcoming election. Only a few weeks ago a proposal was made to raise a subscription on his behalf among members of the legal profession.

The persons arrested at Brussels as the suspected authors of the Hatton-garden diamond robbery are believed to include also the *soi-disant* Colonel Gaston and his accomplice who two months ago defrauded a Paris jeweller to the amount of 246,000f. It may be remembered that the "Colonel" who represented himself as an American, selected jewellery, locked the articles up in a bag, tendered a cheque in payment, and on this being refused, said he would cash it himself, and quitted the shop apparently leaving the bag on the counter. His accomplice, by entering the shop during the parley and asking for some article diverted the shopwoman's attention, and a bag full of rubbish was substituted. Both the men had left Paris before the fraud was discovered, but the wife or mistress of one of them remained and was watched by detectives. After a time she started for Brussels, but appeared to live alone; at length she was off her guard and joined her confederates, the whole gang being captured together. The suspected Hatton-garden thieves are styled Fulton, Smith, and Watson. Fulton and Smith were taken at an hotel after a desperate resistance, and Watson calling to inquire for them was also arrested. Diamonds worth 22,000f. were found on them.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

BIRTHS.

Feb. 28, at Wood Hall, Norfolk, the residence of her father, the Rev. W. W. Andrew, the widow of the Right Rev. JOSEPH BARCLAY, D.D., LL.D., the late Lord Bishop of Jerusalem, of a daughter (posthumous).

March 1, at Rock Rectory, Bewdley, the wife of the Rev. F. A. REISS, of a son.

March 3, at Exton Park, Oakham, the Countess of GAINSBOROUGH, of a daughter (CLARE MARY CHARLOTTE).

March 3, at Wilbury-road, Hove, Brighton, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS PEACEY, M.A., Vicar of Hove, of a daughter.

March 3, at Holy Trinity Vicarage, Harrow-green, Essex, the wife of the Rev. H. F. BATTISCOMBE, of a daughter.

March 3, at 7, Montagu-square, Lady LORAINE, of a daughter.

March 4, at Ranelagh-road, Redhill, the wife of the Rev. GAMALIEL MILNER, of a son.

March 5, at Haddiscoe Rectory, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. ARTHUR WACE, of a son.

March 6, at Earsdon Vicarage, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of the Rev. EDWARD GREENHOW, M.A., of a son.

March 6, at Cranworth Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. T. P. GARNIER, of a son.

March 7, at 1, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C., the wife of THOMAS GEORGE FISHER, of a son.

March 8, at Wellington College, the wife of the Rev. W. CECIL WOOD, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 8, at the Old Church, Calcutta, the Rev. C. S. HARINGTON, Incumbent of the Old Church, Calcutta, to ELISA ROSEWELL, only daughter of the late JOSEPH PARKER, Esq., of Upton Cheyney, Gloucestershire.

March 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Gough-square, City, by the Rev. W. C. Heaton, vicar, EDWARD JAMES CARTAAR, of London (formerly of Ramsgate), to EMILY JANE FROST, of London.

March 2, at the parish church, Kensington, A. C. BLAIR HALL, Esq., Major 47th Regiment, youngest son of the late George Blair Hall, to JOSEPHINE, second daughter of JOSEPH MORRISON, Esq.

March 2, at the parish church, Clapham, OCTAVIUS EDDISON, of Adel, near Leeds, to HELEN LOUISA, second daughter of D. H. RUCKER, Esq., Errington, Clapham-park.

March 4, at Sibsagor, Assam, SHOLTO JAMES DOUGLAS, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Sholto James Douglas, Procureur-General for the Island of Mauritius, to LUCY ANNE, eldest daughter of Colonel A. E. CAMPBELL, Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy-Commissioner, Sibsagor.

March 7, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, WILLIAM, youngest son of the late WILLIAM BARRATT, J.P., of Holly How, Coniston, Lancashire, to ETHEL, youngest daughter of the late J. J. WOOD, J.P., of Crumpsall, Manchester.

March 7, at St. George's, Hanover-square, REGINALD WARLYN CHANDOS-POLE, Esq., of Radbourne Hall, Derby, to VIOLET KATHERINE, daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. W. BECKETT DENISON.

DEATHS.

Feb. 22, at her residence, in Belgrave-square, CATHERINE, Dowager Countess of ESSEX.

Feb. 28, Lord THOMAS CHARLES PELHAM CLINTON, aged 68. Buried at Markham Clinton, Notts, March 4th.

March 1, at Ramsbury, JOHN LARPENT UTTERTON, late of 47th Regt., eldest son of the late Right Rev. the Bishop of Guildford, aged 40.

March 3, at Leeds, JAMES W. MALCOLM, Secretary of the Leeds Conservative Society, and for many years connected with the Westminster Conservative Association.

March 3, at his residence, 85, Adelaide-road, after a long illness, WILLIAM PRATT, Esq., in his 80th year.

March 3, at Cheltenham, GERTRUDE MARY, fifth daughter of the late Rev. W. B. HOLLAND, M.A., Rector of Brasted, Kent, aged 24.

March 3, at the C.L.U., Upper Holloway, CHARLOTTE PHILLIPS, 67, Matron, wife of the late Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Fleet-street.

March 3, at Bath, WILLIAM JOHN BOVILL, Q.C., F.S.S., Bencher of Lincoln's-inn, of 32, James-street, Buckingham-gate, in his 72nd year.

March 3, at Chesterton, Cambridge, THOMAS HACKE NAYLOR, M.A., J.P., Recorder of Sudbury, and twice Mayor of Cambridge, in the 74th year of his age.

March 4, at 18, Cavendish-square, W., ELINOR, wife of Sir GEORGE BURROWS, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

March 4, at Rome, of congestion of the lungs, after typhoid fever, the Hon. HENRY S. PIERREPONT, aged 18.

March 6, at Church Crookham, near Farnham, CATHARINE BARLOW, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Barlow, Rector of Halberton and Prebend of Bristol, aged 73.

March 6, at 165, Euston-road, Mr. FREDERICK HAMILTON, for upwards of twenty-four years the cashier and valued clerk of Messrs. Deane, Chubb, and Co., of Gray's-inn, aged 48.

March 6, at Bath, ABRAHAM, youngest son of the late Rev. JOHN BREVOR, Rector of Claypole, near Newark, in the 83th year of his age.

March 7, at Huntlyburn, Melrose, N.B., the Lord HENRY FRANCIS CHARLES KERR, third son of the sixth Marquis of Lothian, in his 82nd year.

March 7, at Louth, Lincolnshire, FREDERIC S. TATE, Esq., youngest son of the late Rev. W. Tate, of Southsea, formerly Fellow and Dean of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 62.

March 8, at Tunbridge-wells, the Hon. CHARLES HOWARD, second son of the late Earl of Effingham, aged 74.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY. This (Saturday) morning, at 2, last Matinée, FAUST. This (Saturday) evening, at 8, final performance. FLYING DUTCHMAN.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This Evening, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE: Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lauri, jun., De Voy, Le Clerq, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Mario, De Vere, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, OUR8.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.15, THOSE GIRLS. At 8.30, ALADDIN.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, MANOLA. Preceded, at 7.15, by PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40 THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.40, MANKIND.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 7.30, ON AN ISLAND. At 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8.30, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Preceded, at 7.45, by QUID PRO QUO.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MY LITTLE GIRL. At 8.45, THE MANAGER.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9.30, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE. At 7.30, TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT. At 8.15, MEG'S DIVERSION.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SEEING FROU FROU.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacobi.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, WAITING CONSENT. At 8.15, PAUL PRY. Conclude with DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.10, MADAME FAVART. Preceded, at 7.20, by THE GENIUS.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—This Evening, at 7.30, CORSICAN BROTHERS. Followed by FAITHFUL HEART.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 8, GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND. Preceded, at 7.30, by CHOPSTICKS AND SPIKINS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 8.10, Mr. Edgar Bruce's company in THE COLONEL. Preceded, at 7.30, by THE MARBLE ARCH.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11 30. Grand Attractions. Everything Free. 1 30, 3, and 8, Grand Unrivalled Variety Entertainment. A Host of Novelties. Produced on a scale of unexampled magnificence.—NOTICE.—All Extra Charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

NATURE'S GREATEST REMEDY
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

ELECTRICITY, it is well known, repairs waste by energising all vital functions, and thus promotes perfect health, strength, and happiness. It is therefore the most positive natural restorative extant for such cases as

Indigestion.	Loss of Voice.	Gout.
Liver Complaints.	Asthma.	Constipation.
Neuralgia.	Bronchitis.	Mental and Physical Weakness.
Sciatica.	Paralysis.	
Nervous Exhaustion.	Epilepsy.	Functional Disorders.
Writer's Cramp.	Rheumatism.	

SELF APPLICATION of this potent remedy is successfully, safely, and cheaply facilitated by the recent provements of

PULVERMACHER'S world-famed GALVANO-ELECTRIC CHAIN BANDS, OFFICIALLY APPROVED by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and other Medical authorities in England and abroad.

SELF-ELECTRIC CHAIN BANDS are contrived, according to the ailment to be treated, as Bracelets, 5s.; Frontlets, 10s.; Necklets, 10s.; Belts, Pocket Batteries, so as to ensure their utmost convenience and efficacy.

THOUSANDS of Private Testimonials, bearing dates in close succession, vouch for their efficacy in cases where other remedies have failed. See Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post free from

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, W., and from all respectable Chemists.

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingly College, Hayward's Heath, 27th December, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain Bands and wore it during that month and September. As this is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned, I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter—common justice demands it.—I am yours truly, "(Rev.) H. THOMS.

"Messrs. J. L. Pulvermacher and Co."

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see Pamphlet, "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free on application to

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,

194, REGENT STREET, London, W. (Nearly opposite Conduit-street).

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARROWROOT,

BROWN AND POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY FOR THE NURSERY, THE SICK-ROOM, AND THE FAMILY TABLE.

DEAFNESS!
Rhodes' "Patent" Audiphone!
INVENTOR'S PARLOURS:
225, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

This celebrated American invention effectually conveys to the sense of hearing articulate speech; for music, is acknowledged to be "splendid." The Audiphone is stamped Rhodes' Patent; all others are spurious. Medical and other testimonials post free.

OLDRIDGE'S
BALM OF COLUMBIA.
ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

Warranted not to injure Health or Skin. It prevents Baldness and the Hair Turning Grey; Cleanses from Dandriff; Restores when falling off; Strengthens Weak Hair; Causes Eyebrows, Whiskers, and Moustaches to grow; and when used for Children forms the basis of a Magnificent Head of Hair.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 3s. 6d. 6s., and 11s.
22, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Pure Blood.—When the Blood is pure, its circulation calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these essentials of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heart-burn, dissel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending March 18.
Monday—Burnand's Comedy, THE COLONEL: Mr. Edgar Bruce and his celebrated Comedy Company. Tuesday—Tom Taylor's Comedy, PLOT AND PASSION, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. Wednesday—Lecture by Professor Silvanus Thompson on "Mahometan Art." Evening Lecture by Professor Silvanus Thompson on "Electric Incandescent Lamps." Thursday —Robertson's Comedy, SOCIETY, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. Friday—Orchestral Concert (Conductor, Mr. August Manns). Saturday—Saturday Concert.
DAILY—International Electric Exhibition. Palace lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Skating Rink. Panoramas, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Orchestral Concerts (Conductor, Mr. August Manns). Organ (Mr A. J. Eyre). &c., &c.
Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Season Ticket.

LATEST NEWS.

St. Petersburg, March 10.

By order of the Czar, the twenty persons who were sentenced at the Trigonia trial will be allowed until the 27th of March to appeal against the decision, and at the expiry of that time the sentences will be submitted to the Emperor for his definitive sanction. There is, however, no reason to doubt that in any case the capital sentences will be carried out.

THE CONCLAVE AND THE CELL.

Vir semper viret.

Bishops nineteen in conclave sate,
To ponder a captive cleric's fate.

A little bird, perched above the hall,
Bent down his head and heard it all.

Quoth the first Bishop: "Corporal pain
For spiritual faults goes against the grain."

Quoth the second: "Well, what can we do,
But ask the Promoters to change their view?"

Quoth the third: "I find, if I search,
The Nonconformists now in the Church."

Quoth the fourth: *We* are not to blame;
The law we made had a different aim."

Quoth the fifth: "I'll explain the law,
Which would be good if it hadn't a flaw,"

Quoth the sixth: "A Commission sits;
Let's leave it all to their keener wits."

Quoth the seventh: "I am not hard;
But I think the prison is rightly barred."

Quoth the eighth: "Let us hope the three
Who did the mischief their fault will see."

Quoth the ninth: "The captive fights,
After all, for the Church's rights."

Quoth the tenth: "Will you be content
To see the Church asunder rent?"

Quoth th' eleventh: "The better way
Would be synodical action t' obey."

Quoth the twelfth: "The Promoters might
Listen to us and set things right."

Quoth the thirteenth: "Whatever you do,
Remember the nation's eyes are on you."

Quoth the fourteenth: "The man gets his meed;
But I'd let him out for the Church's need."

Quoth the fifteenth: "'Tis an awful doom,
To be shut up in a whitewashed room."

Quoth the sixteenth: "'Twixt prelate and priest
The gulf, methinks, has of late increased."

Then the talk grew faster, until the bird
This, as the end of the talking, heard:

"*Resolved*, that we suffer great distress,
And our sufferings thus on paper express:

"*Resolved*, that those who began the work
Should have managed the end thereof to shirk;

"*Resolved*, that the thing is too hard for us,
And we thus record our Non-Possumus."

Then the bird flew off to a distant gaol,
To bear to the captive there the tale.

But he couldn't get in, although his contempt
Of courts was greater than judge e'er dreamt.

For the prison is meant for him who dares
To vex three neighbours in saying his prayers.

So the bird soared up to the cloudless skies,
And wondered when men above fogs would rise.

—*The Guardian.* Eubulus.

In Dublin on Thursday night the foreman of an extensive stationery establishment named Goulter was waylaid near his residence by an assistant under him named M'Grath, who, disguised in a mask, struck him some murderous blows with an iron wedge. Goulter was taken to the hospital, and was unable to appear at the police-court yesterday (Friday). The accused was remanded. He had been fined by Goulter for attending late at business.

A paper by Mr. Cecil Brent, F.S.A., was read at last Wednesday evening's meeting of the British Archæological Association, the Rev. S. M. Mayhew presiding, upon a "Roman Villa, recently discovered at Methwold, near Brandon, Norfolk," at a spot known as Little Holmes, and sketches were exhibited of specimens of the tiles, which are very numerous, and of fragments of an amphora, together with the plan of the parish, with the site of the excavations marked upon it. The parish preserves a great deal of the old Roman nomenclature. It lies near the Roman fossway, but outside the Roman line of demarcation, a fact which gives some interest to the discovery of Roman remains on this site. It is also worthy of note that a spot rising only about four feet above the fen level should have been chosen at that early date for a residence. This ancient building was placed in a corner formed by the confluence of the String dyke and Haggard's dyke. For years large numbers of tiles have been turned up on the mound of which the Little Holmes is composed; the level of the pavement of the Roman house lying within reach of the ploughshare. The foundations are placed immediately on the subsoil of sand, and are of great hardness and solidity, built in alternate bands of flint rubble and the grey fine-grained Northamptonshire flag-stone. One chamber is apparently an apodyterium; it has a floor of solid masonry, intersected by flues 15in. wide. Several tiles have been found, which probably formed the flooring of the cubiculum, which has been entirely raked up by the ploughshare. A small portion of the concrete flooring of another chamber, lined to represent tiling, remains *in situ*. At one spot there was probably a furnace, as shown by the finding of many remains of burnt substances. The tiles are decorated with a fretty or diamond pattern of crossing lines impressed upon them. The Rev. J. Denny Gedge, of Methwold vicarage, to whom the discovery is due, does not intend at present to make further investigations.

Miss Braddon's new three-volume novel will be entitled *Mount Royal*, the scene being placed in one of the wildest and most beautiful parts of Cornwall, although the least visited.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between Major J. Biddulph (Bengal Staff Corps), brother of Mr. Michael Biddulph, M.P. for Herefordshire, and Miss Julia Martin, second daughter of the late Sir Ranald Martin, to take place in April.

Also between Miss Walker, daughter of Mr. E. Walker, of West-hill, Oxtead, Surrey, and Araluen, Eastbourne, and Mr. Henry Claremont, son of General E. S. Claremont.

Also between Mr. Edward Knight, only son of Mr. Knight, of Bilting House, Kent, and Miss Evans-Lombe, youngest daughter of Mr. Evans-Lombe, of Bylaugh Park, Norfolk.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Cowper gave a small dance in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., which was attended by the *élite*. Dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit till an advanced hour. The Viceregal band was in attendance. The uniforms were varied and handsome, and some of the ladies' toilettes were extremely pretty. The Countess Cowper wore a handsome dress of white satin, with beautiful lace and diamonds. Lady Ardilaun had on a costume of cream brocade and satin, with deep lace flounces caught up by sprays of shaded roses, and beautiful diamond ornaments. Miss Grey was in white and silver tulle over watered silk, with sprays of violets. Lady Margaret Compton was in pale pink. A lovely dress of cream tulle had paniers and bodice of cream-watered silk, trimmed with velvet shamrock leaves. Another cream dress had sprays of laburnum tied with bows of cream satin; the sleeves were composed of sprays of the flowers, and the bodice was cream tulle over satin. A pale pink brocade and gauze dress had large pansies of very deep violet and yellow, most deftly arranged in the folds. A lovely dress was of primrose-coloured tulle, trimmed with garlands of primroses; a bouquet of real flowers was carried.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained, on the 3rd inst., at the Mansion House, the Masters of the Livery Companies of the City of London, and other guests, including Lord and Lady John Manners, the Right Hon. Sir W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, G.C.S.T., and Miss Fitzgerald, Admiral Sir Edward Sotheby, K.C.B., and Lady Sotheby, the Right Hon. Henry C. Raikes, M.P., and Mrs. Raikes. Alderman Sir Robert Carden, M.P., and Miss Carden, Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., Mr. M'Intyre, M.P., Mr. Ritchie, M.P., and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Boord, M.P., and Mrs. Boord, Mr. Gorst, Q.C., M.P., and Mrs. Gorst, Mr. Cartwright, M.P., Lord George Hamilton, General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B., and Lady Trollope, the Hon. Henry Brougham, &c. The Lord and Lady Mayoress, surrounded by the City Remembrancer and other officials, received their guests in the large ante-room, gay, as it has been in no previous years, with flowers, crocuses of various colours outlining most of the woodwork, and large stands of growing flowers in every corner. The Lady Mayoress wore a beautiful dress of biscuit-coloured brocade, with low bodice trimmed with rich lace and diamond stars; a bunch of shaded brown flowers on the left side, the same placed behind the diamond coronet, and intermixed with lace lappets and plumes. Miss Palmer wore a pretty low dress and large red roses. Lady John Manners a low black dress with diamond ornaments, and scarves of apricot silk. Lady Trollope was also in black, the square bodice bordered with rich gold and black passementerie. Lady Cotton wore dark purple velvet and point lace. An adjournment was made to the Egyptian Hall at about seven o'clock, Godfrey's band, from the orchestral gallery over the doorway, playing "The Roast Beef of Old England." After the banquet there were the usual speeches, but during their course the electric light suddenly went out, and recourse was had to four gas sunlights. After a time the gas chandeliers on one side of the hall were lighted, but they were as suddenly turned out. Mdme. Roze sang the grand scena from *Der Freischütz*, and "It was a dream," and in the midst of the latter song the electric light again burst forth, and she then gave "Gin a body meet a body comin' through the rye."

A fancy dress ball took place on the 2nd inst., in the St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, in aid of the funds of the Royal and Western Infirmaries. Nearly one thousand three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, and the scene in the brilliantly lighted saloons was most superb. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and was kept up with unflagging spirit. The north hall was hung with gold, satin, and valances of écru lace, and the south hall with red, bordered and looped with gold. The costumes were handsome and varied. Early in the evening a gentleman personated an Indian vendor of goods, well known in the streets of Glasgow, and went about selling bracelets and small articles of jewellery, match-boxes, &c., for the benefit of the infirmaries. Another gentleman personated Mr. Gladstone, and moved slowly through the rooms, bowing to imaginary crowds, simulating the peculiar gait of the Premier. The Countess of Eglinton wore a costume as La République Francaise; Lady Sophie Montgomerie went as a Shepherdess time of Louis XV., in a Watteau costume, with crook and Leghorn hat, with flowers; Lady Grey, as Night. Mrs. Stewart Burns wore a sacque of black satin over pale violet satin, covered with lace, powdered hair, lace cap, and diamond ornaments, and personated a Lady of Louis XIV.'s Court; Miss Grant, as Fatima; the Misses Mendelssohn wore the picturesque costume of a Spanish Gipsy and Roman Flower Girl; Miss Gower, as the White Hussar, wore a skirt of white silk and gold lace, white jacket with gold facings, after an officer's full-dress uniform, white military hat, and aigrette, high boots with gold lace, high white military gloves. Miss Merrier-Tod, as Stella, from *La Fille du Tambour Major*, wore a blue cloth jacket, white facings, red, white, and blue cashmere skirt, with gold trimming, white muslin apron, high black boots, and gold tassels, cocked hat, with tricolor rosette, and a small keg with a strap worn over one shoulder; Miss Reed, as Forget-me-Not, wore a blue satin dress, with border of the flowers, muslin fichu, cap, and apron trimmed to match, blue hose, shoes, and mittens. A lovely Watteau costume was of bronze brocade, made *en sacque* over pale pink satin, with rare old point lace, festooned with pink roses, ornaments, diamonds, and pink topaz. A Gleaner was carried out in a skirt of amber satin, with red overskirt and bodice, gracefully arranged with grain, a kerchief of muslin, large hat, with grain and poppies, sickle, and sheaf of wheat; Moonlight, in pale blue satin and silver, with clouds of soft tulle, silver stars; a Magpie, in a quaintly-arranged costume of black and white, with a magpie perched on the left shoulder; Telegraph, in a costume of crimson and pale blue, trimming of gold and silver braid, arranged to represent poles and wires, black velvet cap, with telegraph on it. Old Scotch costumes were greatly worn by both ladies and gentlemen; some wonderful Indian and Greek dresses; a Duchess of Devonshire in white satin, with peacock velvet overdress and train, and hat with long swooping feathers were worn; and vivandières, gipsies, Dresden china, and characters from modern opera bouffes abounded.

The Grand Military Races took place on Friday and Saturday last at Sandown. Friday was cold; but, notwithstanding the weather, a great number of people were there. The Prince of Wales attended both days. Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, was there on Friday. Several long velvet coats edged with fur, and cloth Newmarkets were worn. One lady wore a long cloak of pale olive-green plush. There was a brown and white check skirt, with a brown coat, made like a gentleman's dress coat. Another was a red plush dress and sable cape, and a large red Rubens hat. Mrs. R. Webster wore dark green satin, and a dark green plush Newmarket. Mrs. Hwfa Williams wore brown velvet, and a magnificent cloak trimmed with sable tails. On Saturday dresses seemed darker than the day before, a few exceptions being one in blue satin; one of a light green plush, the skirt and bodice of plush, the drapery of cashmere. One lady wore very light terra-cotta coat and hat to match. Miss Howard wore bronze and blue. One young lady had a dark green plush over a grey blue cashmere. Two young ladies (sisters) wore black stamped velvet Newmarket coats, with pink flowers and lilies of the valley at throats and on their muffs, and steel bonnets. A few exaggerated crinolettes were seen, but the generality wore very little.

The marriage of Mr. Chandos-Pole and Miss Violet Denison was solemnised on Tuesday morning at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Archbishop of York, assisted by the Rev. W. Chandos-Pole, officiated. The church was crowded before the bride's arrival. Mr. Chandos-Pole, with the Duke of Portland as best man, arrived at half-past eleven. Eight bridesmaids followed the bride to the altar when she entered the church on her father's arm—Miss Denison, sister; Miss Fitzroy and Miss Bethel, cousins of the bride; Miss Chandos-Pole and Miss Alianore Chandos-Pole, the bridegroom's sisters; Lady Ottoline Cavendish-Bentinck, Miss Warrender, and Miss Venetia Cavendish-Bentinck. The bride's dress was of rich white brocaded velvet, with Brussels point lace and orange blossoms; a tiara of diamonds, presented by the bridegroom, was worn under a large veil of tulle, which was fastened to the hair by diamond stars. Before the service commenced the marriage hymn was sung by the choir. The toilets worn upon the occasion were all remarkably pretty. Lady Milner, sister of the bride, wore a lovely costume of two shades of violet; the skirt of pale violet satin, arranged with kilted flounces alternating with wide Brussels lace; the bodice and tunic of dark violet velvet, trimmed with the light shade of satin; and on each shoulder a knot of ribbon had a very novel effect; a small toque of dark velvet, with feathers to match, completed the toilet. Lady Bolsover wore dark crimson velvet, and a bonnet with pink roses. The Dowager Countess of Harrington wore a large cloak of pale grey plush. The bridesmaids were dressed in costumes of violet velvet and satin; the bodices of velvet were made *en princesse*, with paniers, over satin skirts; bonnets entirely composed of shaded violets, the strings being fastened by the diamond brooches given by the bridegroom, and each of the ladies carried a large bouquet of violets in her hand. Instead of the usual distribution of wedding favours, all the guests received a button-hole bouquet of white flowers, which seems a prettier fashion than the old-fashioned bows of white satin and silver leaves, &c. Lady Claud Hamilton, wore dark green satin merveilleux, with velvet sash and trimmings; a straw bonnet, with dark green velvet. The Countess of Cork wore crimson satin; Lady Alice Nevill, dark green velvet; Lady Hermione Duncombe, costume of black velvet; the Hon. Mrs. Denison wore a dress and mantle of deep crimson satin and velvet; Lady Sykes a dress of pale lilac moire; the Hon. Mrs. Colville, violet velvet; Miss Graham, a very simple dress of grey cachemire, with bonnet and cape *en suite*. Miss Bischoffsheim was also in grey voile religieuse, trimmed with white lace and a large sash of white moire.

On March 2, at St. Clement's Church, Truro, Michael Williams, of Gnaton Hall, Newton Ferrers, Devon (eldest son of the late John Michael Williams, of Caerhays Castle, Cornwall), was married to Dorothea Mary, second daughter of Edward S. Carus-Wilson, of Penmount, Cornwall. The bride, who wore an ivory-coloured satin dress and handsome veil, was attended by six bridesmaids, who wore pretty costumes of cream-coloured cashmere, with red plush coat bodices and white hats trimmed to match.

The Queen of Holland will give her sister, the Princess Helen, for a marriage present a splendid sledge in the form of a swan, and painted in the style of Watteau. It is lined with quilted blue satin. The King of Holland has presented the Duke of Albany with the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands. The inhabitants of Windsor are about to subscribe for a bracelet, which will be presented to Princess Helen of Waldeck as a bridal gift upon the occasion of her marriage with the Duke of Albany.

At the meeting of the Anthropological Institute on Tuesday Mr. E. T. Newton, F.G.S., exhibited a Romano-British burial urn containing human bones that was found in Cheapside, about eighteen feet below the footpath, in 1879. Two of the bones have green glass melted around them. Mr. E. H. Mann read a paper on "The Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Andaman Islands." The paper contained an exhaustive description of the natives, based upon the lines laid down in the anthropological notes and queries of the British Association. Dr. J. G. Garson exhibited an Andamanese skeleton, recently presented to the Royal College of Surgeons by Mr. W. Watson, of the Bengal Medical Service.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

1. T ur . . F
2. U r [redacted] I
3. R ichardso [redacted]N
4. K abibonokk A
5. I reto N
6. S ado C
7. H oopo E

Note.—Light 6: Founder of the sect of the Sadducees.

Correct solutions have been received from Acme, Arab, Bruce, B. Forde, Conjecture, Cousins, Cymro, Culverin, Cipher, Etak, Florence, Gué de Roi, Gaffer, Hadji, Hampton Courtier, Hero, Iris, Jib, Jumbo, Ketha, Katydid, Lavecrep, Land o' Nod, Lance, Libys, Lathyra, M. A. E. B., Mere Hazard, Mac, Noremac, Peewit, Persevere, Pegasus, Quiz, Queenie, Roslyn, Roma, St. Chad, Sparks, Spero, Sappho, Two Countesses, Tutamen, Wylmcote, Work, Wick, X, Ye Lyre, Zanga, and Zulus. —50 correct, 15 incorrect—total, 65.

Tutamen and Zulus have been credited with correct solutions to Acrostic, No. 1.

Jumbo.—Two Acrostics are inserted in the thirteenth week for the benefit of those who have contributed one during the quarter.

The 25th Quarterly Prize has been gained by Mr. Sholto Vere Hare (Knole), Knole Park, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

Proem.

My first the Premier's bantling lately hatched,
To thrust down Commons' throats he fondly reckoned.
By freedom's lovers vigilantly watched,
Knowing it virtually means my second.

1.

Wamba and Gurth his faithful bondsmen were.

2.

The living or the dead alike assaults,
Grossly exaggerating human faults.

3.

His bride was won soon as he 'gan to preach,
Of hair-breadth 'scapes, "i' th' imminent deadly breach."

4.

Most loved of all the ocean's sons thou be,
Hasting to pay thy tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.

5.

One of the group of famed Samoan isles,
Lately to Christianity converted,
Its area may perhaps be twenty miles,
By all but whalers usually deserted.

6.

Galvanic currents, carefully I measure—
Professor Wheatstone's valuable treasure.

7.

I dwelt alone,
In a world of moan,
And my soul was a stagnant tide,
Till this maiden fair,
With her yellow hair,
Became my blushing bride.

Brussels Sprout.

AN IRISH STEW.

If you want a receipt for that national mystery
Known to the world as an "Irish Stew,"
Just take the events of the last two years' history,
Giving to each the importance that's due.

Letter of Beaconsfield, prudent, and prescient,
Telling of troubles we'd soon have to face;
Gladstone's assertion, both hostile and nescient,
Curtly denying that such was the case.
"William's" success by the aid of the pack of 'em,
Infidel, Rebel, Dissenter, and Rad:
Each of 'em, all of 'em, every man Jack of 'em,
Claiming reward for the share he had had.
Peace Preservation Act not to be thought about;
Nothing worth fighting for, e'er to be fought about;
Parnell and Biggar and Co.'s opportunity;
Outrage and murder, and crime with impunity;
Gladstone and Bright crying "Force is no remedy;"
Chamberlain spurning coercion on any day;
Ireland down-trodden by Land League ferocities;
Government paralyzed; justice a flam;
(Memories now of Bulgarian atrocities
Seemingly indicate Gladstone a sham).
Salisbury bitter, and Parnell obtrusive;
England indignant at Gladstone's delay;
Gladstone vindictive, in language abusive,
Puts Parnell and Company out of the way.
The gaol of Kilmanham and Griffith's reduction;
The robbery of landlords and Irish obstruction.
Land Act and Land Court, and Land League for years;
Landlords and tenants all set by the ears;
Poverty, crime, desolation, and woe;
Chamberlain, Forster, and Gladstone and Co.
Take of these elements all that is fusible,
Melt them all down in a pipkin or crucible,
Set them to simmer, and *leave on* the scum;
And an Irish "Stew" is the residuum.

—*St. James's Gazette.*

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed at 100⅝ to 100⅞ for money, and 100 to 100⅛ for the account.

Printed and Published by Thomas Dixon, at the Office, No. 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street,—Saturday, March 11, 1882.